The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Insurrectionary Movement in Italy.

Menotti Garibaldi Proclaimed Generalissimo of the Insurgent Forces.

The Fenian Excitement in England Subsiding.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Italian Nation Indorsing Garibaldi's Action—Contradictory Reports Concerning the Insurrection.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 13.

Dispatches were received last evening from Paris which state that affairs in Italy are very grave. It is the general belief that the whole nation will follow Gen. GARIBALDI in his patriotic effort to restore Rome to Italy.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL will soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome as part of the Kingdom.

GARIBALDI has named his son MENOTTI, Generalissimo of the revolutionary forces engaged in the movement on Rome.

The reports from the South are unfavorable to the party of action. They state that the bands of invaders have been driven over the frontier by the Papal troops, and have been compelled to give up their arms to the National forces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Affairs—The Excitement Subsiding.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Oct. 13.

The apprehensions of another Fenian landing, caused by the reports that suspicious vessels had been seen hovering off the shore of Kerry and other portions of the Irish coast, are subsiding. The war vessels which have been guarding the southern coasts of the island for some time past will be withdrawn, with the exception of one or two iron-clads on the sotuhern and western coasts of the island.

Dissatisfaction at the Selection of Minister Thornton, of Brazil, to Succeed Sir Frederick Bruce.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 13.

Much fault is found with the selection, by the Foreign Office, of Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, now Minister to Brazil, to represent Great Britain at Washington, which was announced last week in the London *Times*. The opinion is generally expressed that none but a diplomatist of the highest rank should be sent to the United States to fill the post occupied by the late Sir FREDERICK BRUCE.

The Rumored Retirement of Earl Derby.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 12—Noon.

The *Times*, in a leading article of this morning's issue, officially denies that Earl DERBY has resigned his position as the head of the Ministry, or that he contemplates doing so.

Failure of a London House.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 13.

The mercantile house of T. J. RALTE has suspended payment.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Prussian Confidence in Napoleon's Sincerity.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 12—Noon.

The *North German Gazette*, a semi-official organ, published in this city, and which is believed to reflect in some degree the views of Count VON BISMARCK, says in this morning's issue that it is firmly convinced of the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace.

AUSTRIA.

The Abolition of the Concordat Proposed in the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Saturday, Oct. 12.

A bill for abolishing the Concordat has been introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath. The bill is opposed by the Government, on the ground that the Concordat is a treaty and not a law, and hence not a proper subject for the cognizance of the Reichsrath.

FRANCE.

Movements of Napoleon.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 11—Evening.

It is announced that the Emperor will return to this city from Biarritz on Tuesday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 13.

The latest report from Frankfort quotes United States Bonds at 74⅛ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Oct. 13—Evening.

United States bonds closed to-day at 74⅛.

Commercial.

A dispatch from Antwerp reports the Petroleum market firmer at 58 francs ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Detention of the Steamship China.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 12—Midnight.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, Capt. HOCKLEY, which was to have sailed for Boston at noon today, is detained by a severe storm, which still prevails.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCT. 3.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Oct. 1, arrived at this port at an early hour on Sunday morning.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Oct. 2, and Queenstown Oct. 3, reached her dock at 3 o'clock this morning.

The *Court Journal* says that the Prince and Princess of Brussels will visit the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Sandringham, about the middle of October, and on the Queen's return from Balmoral, they will visit Her Majesty at Windsor. Preparations are being made in the York and Lancaster Towers for the reception of their Royal Highnesses.

On Saturday, Sept. 25, the liverymen of the City of London were publicly convened in the Guildhall to elect a member of the Court of Aldermen to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Their choice has fallen on Mr. W. ALLEN, Alderman and stationer.

On Sept. 29, three of the performers at a music hall in Holborn were on their way home, when they were attacked by three men, said to be Irish, who used fire-arms, and wounded one of the musicians, a bandsman of the Second Life Guards. The bullet entered his chest and passed through to his back, causing an injury which may prove fatal. The assassins escaped. They are alleged to have been Fenians, but at present there is no evidence to prove it.

The Empress of Austria is said to be in an interesting condition.

On Oct. 1, the new postal convention between England and the United States comes into operation, so far as regards printed papers of all kinds and patterns and samples of merchandise. The part of the convention which relates to letters, and reduces the charge of sixpence per half ounce, will not take effect until the 1st of January.

A fireman on board the United States steamer *Shamrock*, now lying in Southampton waters, was killed on Friday, Sept. 27, by the machinery. The Registrar of Deaths could not give a certificate for burial without the consent of the Coroner, the Commander of the *Shamrock* would not allow an inquest to be held on board his ship, and was resolved rather than to have an inquest held, to set sail and bury the man at sea. The Coroner, however, on hearing the facts of the case, considered an inquest unnecessary. On Saturday, Sept. 28, two boats left the *Shamrock*, with the United States flag lowered and filled with sailors and marines, the corpse being in one of the boats. The body was followed to the grave by fifteen sailors abreast; the officers accompanied the men with drawn swords.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is stated that the French Government has addressed a circular to the French representatives at the South German Courts. It refers in calm language to Count BISMARCK'S circular of the 8th, and lays particular stress upon the fact that the Prussian Government most solemnly declared that it would not of its own initiative overstep the line of the Maine.

A telegram from Florence says a letter written by GARIBALDI, dated Sept. 24, and addressed to the newspapers while in prison, has been published. He says: "The Romans possess the right of all slaves, viz., to rise in insurrection. It is the duty of the Italians to help them. I hope they will do so, and therefore say march on! The whole world looks on you." The Florence *Official Gazette* of the 27th says that GARIBALDI having expressed a desire to return to Caprera, and that intention conforming with the wishes of the Government, the Ministry at once agreed to it. The General had left for that island in a State vessel. It is believed that the Government is about to convoke a special session of the Italian Parliament, and to ask from it a bill of indemnity approving the conduct of the Ministry in connection with GARIBALDI'S recent enterprise.

A dispatch from Rome says that the French *Charge d'Affaires* in Rome has exchanged with Cadinal ANTONELLI the ratification of the treaty of commerce between the Papal Government and the French Cabinet.

The Vienna official *Evening Post* declares that no memoir detailing negotiations between the Emperor of Russia and FUAD PASHA has been remitted to the Austrian Government on the part of the Sublime Porte.

A telegram from Constantinople says: "The Grand Vizier has proceeded to Crete as Commissioner Plenipotentiary from the Porte to inquire into the real causes of the discontent of the inhabitants, and to elaborate a new organization for the future administration of the island on liberal principles. FUAD PASHA will act for the Grand Vizier during his absence."

Intelligence received from Candia announces that the French vessels had resumed the transport of the Cretan families to Greece, and the Russian, Italian, Prussian and Austrian vessels still continue the same service. It is stated that 50,000 persons have already been conveyed away from the island. The number of volunteers remaining in Candia is 800.

Fights between the Greek and the Turkish troops were still taking place.

BRITISH REFORM.

The Fete at the Crystal Palace—Letters from Messrs. Bright and Gladstone.

From the London Times, Oct. 1.

At 7:15 o'clock last evening, the Reform Banquet was held in the inclosed hall in which the Saturday concerts are given during the Winter. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the aspect of the inclosure when all those who were to participate in the banquet sat down was as interesting as it was picturesque. The tariff was unusually moderate; but it must be said in justice that Messrs. BERTRAM & ROBERTS, the contractors, laid out a dinner for their guests in every respect as elegant as it was substantial. Covers were laid for 1,000, but there were not more than 500 or 600 present at the dinner.

The following letters were received from Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT, expressing their regret at not being able to attend:

HAWARDEN.

SIR: Your letter has only just reached me, owing to my movements yesterday.

I regret that it will not be in my power to attend any political celebration in London in connection with the Reform Bill. It appears to me that such a celebration as your Committee proposes is amply justified by the great extension of the franchise which as been given by the act, and that it will tend to create an enhanced sense of the duty which it imposes, as well as the powers and privileges it confers.

Of course your satisfaction would have been more complete had some other parts of the subject, and especially the redistribution of seats, been treated in the same comprehensive manner as the borough suffrage, and had the disfranchisement in boroughs not been connected with provisions so inconvenient and irrational with respect to the payment of rates through the owner.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

MR. GEORGE POTTER.

DEAR SIR: I shall be very sorry to disappoint any of those who rejoice with us in the wide extension of the suffrage, but I cannot undertake to be present at the proposed great meeting and dinner at the Crystal Palace, to which you have kindly invited me. I have given what should have been the leisure of many Autumns to the movement for reform; and now, when one main part of the work is done, I do not feel disposed to give another Autumn to platform labors to celebrate the victory we have won. I have already several invitations to dinners and meetings, and I shall have to send to each the answer I am compelled to send to you. I have fixed for myself a different kind of work for this Parliamentary recess, and I hope almost entirely to be able to escape from the labors of public meetings for the present.

It is quite natural and most just that the workingmen should rejoice at what has been gained, but I hope they will not forget that without a real adjustment of members to population, and without the security of the ballot, the House of Commons will still be, for the most part, but a delegation from the rich, and not a real and free representation of the people. This should be borne in mind when preparing for the general election which must come off at the end of next year. The destruction of the popular power of the great boroughs by the vote at the end of the session will show you how little Parliament is now to be trusted on any question of reform on which it may think it safe to go wrong.

The Legislature has been driven in one direction by forces too strong for it, but its temper is not changed. I am, with great respect, yours truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

MR. GEORGE POTTER.

The chair was occupied by Mr. G. POTTER, who was supported by Mr. ATYRON, M. P., Sir J. BOWRING, and several other gentlemen who take an interest in the Reform movement. Behind the chairman was a flag with the device "Excelsior." There were also several other flags placed round the room bearing the inscriptions, "We live by industry," "United we conquer, de-vided we fall," "Vote by ballot," &c.

After the "Health of the Queen" had been given and drunk with every mark of respect,

The Chairman rose and said that the originators of the banquet had two objects in view, one to give workingmen at large a day of recreation, the other to enable them to listen to those who could tell them of what had taken place in reference to the question of reform, and what still remained to be accomplished. He expected that Mr. GLADSTONE would have been present on that occasion, and he thought it was well that statesmen who were the leaders of a party should sometimes mix with those whom they led. But whether Mr. GLADSTONE would have been present, he felt assured that those whom he addressed fully appreciated all that right honorable gentleman had done on their behalf. They looked to him and depended on him not only for that which he had already achieved, but because of that which he meant to accomplish. The letter of Mr. BRIGHT told them why it was that he could not be among them, and his honesty of purpose, his integrity and unsullied character entitled him to have the crown of victory placed upon his head. The workingmen of England knew that Mr. BRIGHT had given a large portion of his lifetime to attain the object which they had met that night to celebrate. His powerful eloquence, his untiring zeal, his indomitable courage had broken the barriers which had been set up by the Tory Party, and had brought about the victory which the Liberal Party had at length gained. [Cheers.] If Italy had but one GARIBALDI, England had but one JOHN BRIGHT. [Cheers.] Long, then, might that honorable gentleman live to see the work accomplished which he had already but half effected. His absence, and that of other friends of Reform, on that occasion might, he feared, be misrepresented by their enemies—the Tories. There were Tory banquets held throughout the country—at Halifax and Liverpool and Hull—but then they were got up at the expense of the Tory Party. They could fill a room with 500 or 600 persons. They paid those who came, as well as for what they eat and drank, [cheers and laughter] and instilled into their minds pernicious doctrines. [Cheers.] As to the Reform Bill, it must be productive of good to the country, but much still remained to be achieved. The scheme of redistribution was miserable and must be amended. He would conclude by proposing that "the Reform Act of 1867 be accepted as an instalment."

MR. AYRTON, in replying to the toast, bore testimony to the great services which had been rendered to the cause of Reform by Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT, and expressed his regret that they were not present at the dinner. There must, however, he added, be some limit to the duties imposed on public men, and when the services of both gentlemen to advance a great cause were borne, their absence on the present occasion might, he thought, very well be excused. He should himself have pleaded some such excuse had he the same grounds for urging it. He had been accustomed to look upon himself, he might add, as entertaining views with respect to Reform beyond the range of practical politicians; but those views had at length come to be realized. Their realization was, however, not the work of any one man or any one year, but of many years of agitation and public labor, as well as of the cordial honest cooperation of many public men uniting together for the achievement of a great public good. The imposing moral attitude of the workingmen of the metropolis and other parts of the country, and the self-denying course which was adopted by the late Administration, and which mainly inspired by the honesty and exertions of one of its members—need he name Mr. GLADSTONE?—were the chief causes which had led to the accomplishment of what had already been attained in reference to the reform question. When the Government of the day emphatically declared, not by lip-service, but by the sacrifice of office, that it was no longer possible to carry on the Government of the Queen without reform, the settlement of the question became absolutely necessary, no matter who might be the Ministers of the Crown. It must not, too, be forgotten that, in retiring from office, the late Government brought into operation a new force and a new impulse. They thus took, he believed, a course as useful and beneficial to the country as it was honorable to themselves. He was one of those who maintained that, however great and wise our ancestors might be, they could not have had the same experience as the present generation possessed, and he hoped that the future House of Commons would still more efficiently represent than the present the aspirations and feelings of the nation. If he were asked, he might add, in what consisted the Conservative Party, he would say not in its principles but in its strength, and he would, therefore, advise every man who was enfranchised by the new Reform Bill to ask himself whom he would like to follow, for he who had spent some years in the House of Commons knew that that must on all great occasions be a leader, and he felt assured that if they wished to triumph in the future, they must be prepared to give a hearty and liberal support to Mr. GLADSTONE as the leader of the Liberal Party. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, at the close of Mr. AYRTON'S speech, took occasion to express his regret that Mr. OWNLOW, M. P., was prevented from being present on account of indisposition.

The next toast—"The Nation's Laws by the People's Voice"—was responded to by Sir J. BOWRING, who spoke of the Tories as having built a reform ship in their own arsenal, which it was thought by the Liberal Party contained many rotten timbers, and was looked upon by them as an ugly invention, but they found a great deal of lumber being thrown overboard, and the vessel being manned by their own men, might undertake a useful voyage in their own interests.

Several other toasts followed, and the meeting did not break up till a late hour.

On the whole, the *fete* was an egregious failure, and we apprehend that the holding of it did not conduce even to the interests of the Crystal Palace Company. On a former occasion when a pyrotechnic display was given without any additional attraction, and at the usual tariff, there were nearly 30,000 people present, while yesterday, with all the inducements which a reform demonstration could afford, there were not 20,000, and of these more than half were ordinary visitors, having no connection whatever with the incongruous business of the day.

ITALY AND ROME.

Intervention of the Austrian Government in Behalf of the Papacy.

From l'Avenir National, Sept. 30.

According to information received the Austrian Government has actively intervened with the Cabinet of Paris on behalf of the Papacy. A confidential note from M. DE BEUST, sent a short time ago to Paris, recalls the engagements which the Emperor NAPOLEON entered into at Salzburg for the maintenance of the temporal power. According to the same note the Italian Government had decided, if it were left free, to put an end to the temporal power. It wished to act by itself, without the aid of GARIBALDI. At Florence an early rising was expected at Rome. Gen. NUNZIANTE has received instructions in anticipation of such an event. He will enter the city under the pretext of watching over the safety of the Pope; but once installed, he will remain there, and the Roman State will be administered in the name of the King of Italy. All that will be left to the Pope will be the Vatican and its environs. This little domain will be neutralized, and will remain under the exclusive sovereignty of the reigning Pope. His Holiness' successor will not keep even this shadow of power; his authority will be exclusively spiritual. Such, according to M. BEUST, are the desires of Italy, and he calls upon the Emperor to counteract them.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

Letter to the Roman and Italian People.

From La Liberté, Sept. 30.

The following letter was written by GARIBALDI in the railway carriage that was conveying him to Alessandria:

SEPT. 24.

The Romans have the right of slaves—that of rising against their tyrants, the priests.

The Italians have the right to help the Romans, and I hope they will do it in spite of the imprisonment of G. GARIBALDI.

Forward, then! and keep to your fine resolution, Romans and Italians! The whole world observes you, and the work once done, you will walk with head erect and you will say to the nations, "We have cleared the path of human fraternity of its most abominable enemy—the papacy.

G. GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi's Latest Words to the Italian People.

The official *Gazette* of Paris, alluding to the release of GARIBALDI, says that, as he had expressed a desire to return to Caprera, and that intention conforming to the wishes of the Government, the Ministry at once agreed to it, and the General forthwith left for that island in a State vessel.

Before embarking at Genoa on the *Esploratore* for Caprera, GARIBALDI stopped a short time at the house of a friend near the railway station, where an immense crowd had assembled. He afterward drove in a carriage to the city with Gen. INCIRA, his son-in-law CANZIO and Gen. FABRIZZI. Addressing the people, whom he prohibited from drawing his carriage, he said he was perfectly free, and was going to Caprera without any condition whatever. Speaking sometimes in Italian and sometimes in the Genoese district, he told the people never to forget Rome—to continue the common work, that of succouring their brothers at Rome. They might rely upon his being at his post; he would go to Rome in spite of any demon, whether he was clothed as a priest or"—here the report in the *Movemento* abruptly closed—saluted by officers of the navy and by the troops, who presented arms to him, he shortly afterward embarked on the *Esploratore*. Three of GARIBALDI'S friends, MM. LIBERIO, BOTTERO and PUGNO, who obtained permission to see him at Alessandria, have published in the Turin *Gazette* an account of their interview. They found him reading the *Decade* of LIVY. The narrative says:

Not a word of anger escaped him against the authors of the arrest. During the two hours we were with him the conversation turned upon the Roman question, history and literature. "They talk," said he, of getting to Rome by moral means. Do you believe that such means will ever cut the Gordian knot?" "No," he answered. "Well," said he, "tell Italy, by every means in your power, that the Roman question will be settled by Italian steel, and not by the moral paths of any Ministry whatever. Above all let it be known that the Roman question is not solved by my arrest. Tell Turin that she knows what she has to do; she has given proofs of this many times." Then, turning to Major CHIESI, he said: "Tell Milan that I have never ceased to be with her, and that now I hope much from the Milanese. Believe me, despite the efforts of Governments and unfriendly and perfidious plots abroad, Italy will be the first nation in the world, were it only through its noble past. Stand on the place of St. Peter; question with the look and mind those eloquent souvenirs; carry yourself back to the time of the Brutuses and the Camillas, and say to yourself with pride, "I, too, am an Italian." O what a noble Republic was that Roman Republic! What men it contained! Think of the time when poor Rome, the battle lost, sent its legions to Spain, and on the same day put up to public auction the Roman territory occupied by HANNIBAL, and there were great citizens who bought it at the highest price. We, on the contrary, hesitate to approach the eternal City, where we are defied by feeble and contemptible enemies. I assure you, my friends, that when the day comes on which we put our foot upon the Vatican, that day will be the most beautiful of my life, and then I shall be willing to die." The General at this moment seemed inspired, and his face to be transfigured by his enthusiasm.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes: "King VICTOR EMMANUEL has, it is said, written to the French Emperor to say that, notwithstanding, or rather on account of GARIBALDI'S arrest, it will not be possible to avoid an insurrection, perhaps a revolution in Italy, unless the treaty of September relative to Rome be modified. In other words, unless France ceases to forbid the Italians from taking possession of their capital. GARIBALDI, it seems, has given VICTOR EMMANUEL a promise to abstain for a time from any new attempt to invade Rome) but only for a time."

The Chief of the Party of Action at Alessandria.

From the Turin Gazette, Sept. 29.

Three of GARIBALDI'S friends, MM. LIBERIO, BOTERO and PUGNO, who obtained permission to see him at Alessandria, have furnished us an account of their interview. They found him reading the *Decade* of LIVY. Not a word of anger escaped him against the authors of the arrest. During the two hours the visitors were with him the conversation turned upon the Roman question, history and literature. "They talk," he said, "of getting to Rome by moral means. Do you believe that such means will ever cut the Gordian knot?" "No," was the answer. "Well," said he, "tell Italy by every means in your power that the Roman question will be settled by Italian steel, and not by the moral paths of any Ministry whatever. Above all, let it be known that the Roman question is not solved by my arrest. Tell Turin that she knows what she has to do; she has given proofs of this many times." Then, turning to Major CHIESI, he said: "Tell Milan that I have never ceased to be with her, and that now I hope much from the Milanese. Believe me, despite the efforts of Governments, and unfriendly and perfidious plots abroad, Italy will be the first nation in the world, were it only through its noble past. Stand on the Place of St. Peter; question with the look and mind those eloquent souvenirs; carry yourself back to the time of the Brutuses and the Camillas, and say to yourself with pride, I, too, am an Italian. O what a noble republic was that Roman republic! What men it contained! Think of the time when poor Rome, the battle lost, sent its legions to Spain, and on the same day put up to public auction the Roman territory, occupied by HANNIBAL, and there were great citizens who bought it at the highest price. We, on the contrary, hesitate to approach the Eternal City, where we are very defied by feeble and contemptible enemies. O, I assure you, my friends that when the day comes on which we put the foot upon the Vatican, that day will be the most beautiful of my life, and then I shall be willing to die." The General at this moment seemed inspired, and his face to be transfigured by his enthusiasm.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Charges of Treachery and Cowardice Against Gen. Prim.

From le Figaro, Sept. 30.

A meeting of Spanish refugees was lately held in Paris to take into consideration the conduct of Gen. PRIM, against whom charges of treachery and cowardice in connection with the recent abortive insurrection in Spain have been very freely made in some quarters. The General, who does not think French soil safe for him at present, did not attend, but sent an aide-de-camp, who offered the following explanation: Gen. PRIM twice entered Spain. On the first occasion he went to the neighborhood of Valencia, where it had been agreed that he was to light fires on the tops of several mountains. On two successive evenings he lit the fires, but the regiments that were to have risen at the signal did not appear. The reason was that the Government, having obtained full information about the plot, disarmed the suspected regiments and confined them to barracks. PRIM escaped with difficulty by sea. A few days later he crossed the frontier into Catalonia in the disguise of a servant carrying luggage. He wandered about for four days at the utmost personal risk, for NARVAEZ would have shot him to a certainty if he could have caught him. It was only when he found the insurrection entirely hopeless that he left the country. It is not stated whether the meeting was satisfied with this defence.

Manifesto of Gen. Prim—His Views of the Situation.

From la Liberté, Sept. 30.

We have received a manifesto of Gen. PRIM, dated Geneva, the 25th, which sets forth at considerable length his views in reference to the situation of Spanish affairs. He says the enemies of liberty need not expect to see him pure ue a different course from that which he followed even at the moment when his hopes were destroyed. His firmness will not give way before calumnies, and some day the Spanish nation and the world will see that his conduct and that of his small band of friends was inspired by generous sentiments. After expressing his admiration for the brave men who have made such heroic efforts to secure liberty for their country, and his profound regret that he could not take part in the recent struggle, he explains how it was that he and a small body of friends who accompanied him found it impossible to effect a junction with the insurgents of Barcelona and Tarragona, on account of the great distance which separated them; and he adds that they did not consent to lose sight of their country until their numbers had become so diminished that it was impossible to effect the combination and to resist the forces which were sent against them. In conclusion, he says he will not consent to abandon his revolutionary efforts for one day, until governments in Spain have ceased to be the executioners of their country and the scandal of civilized Europe.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 13.—*In steamship City of Baltimore from Liverpool.*—Mr and Mrs. Morrison, two children and nurse, Mrs. Kent, sister and two children, Mr. Viollier, Mr. James Henry, Miss Jane Greenfield, Miss McMillan, Col. Carr, lady and two children, Miss Jane Bracaren, Miss Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jenkins, Miss Sarah Sunger, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Cole and two children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Stowe, Jonathan Corduke, Mrs. Chemidelin, Mme. Sage and two children, Mr. and the Misses Atwood, J. T. Smith, J. C. Bomani, Mr. Hazleton, John Lake, Mr. Brumley, lady and two children, infant and nurse, Hon. J. R. Bartlett, E. F. Gaynor, T. H. Gaynor, lady child, Miss Garnett, five children, two infants and nurse, Mr. Potter, R. A. Cox, B. F. Ferguson, Mr. C. Ravaux, Alfred Johes, Mr. Butterworth, Geo. Craig, W. Lander, Mr. and Miss Somnell, Robert Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Wm. R. Turner, Wm. Parramore, Mr. and Mr. Burney, Mr. Thomas, Prof. Blake, Hon. C. D. Poston, Mr. Woodbridge, Rev. W. R. Scott, Mr. J. Sodine, Mr. George Blanbury, Mr. W. L. Fisher, Miss Lydia Cleves, Miss Jane Thomas, Mrs. M. Moulthrop and lady, Henry Margan, Miss Faustina Hodges, Van Wyck, Major Page, J. W. Tait, J. W. Prague, Miss Pete, R. Buchanan, Miss Penrose, Miss E. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Whelss, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. King, Mrs. Sarah A. Turner and infant, Mrs. Nouthall, child and infant, the Misses McBride (2.) A. A. Robinson.

LETTER FROM MR. STEVENS.

He Recommends a General Impeachment Law, and that Impartial Suffrage be Established by Congress Throughout the Country.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 13.

The *Morning Post*, of this city, has a special Washington dispatch, which says:

"Letters have been received here from THADDEUS STEVENS, in which he declares his intention to urge upon Congress, as soon as it meets in November, two great measures which he regards as essential to the safety of the country. The first is a general impeachment law, defining offences upon which an officer may be impeached and expressly declaring that no officer shall continue to exercise the power of his office during his trial. The second law which Mr. STEVENS intends to urge will provide that under the authority of the Constitution and upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, no State shall have power to prohibit citizens of the United States, whatever their race, color or religion, from voting for President or Congressmen. This law will establish impartial suffrage throughout the Union.

Leading Republicans affirm that Mr. STEVENS will be sustained by Congress.

The *Post* has also returns from all the Legislative Districts in the State, which give the following result: Senate—20 Republicans, 13 Democrats. House—54 Republicans, 46 Democrats.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Gen. Hayes' Majority Over 3,000—Indorsement of the Nomination of Gen. Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sunday, Oct. 13.

Further returns of the election show that the majority of Gen. R. B. HAYES, the Republican candidate for Governor, will be over 3,000.

At a large meeting of the Union Club of this city, which was held last evening, Attorney-General WEST offered a resolution expressing hearty concurrence in the nomination by the Maryland Republican Convention of Gen. GRANT for President, and the resolution was adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Official Returns of Hamilton County—Gen. Cary's Majority.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sunday, Oct. 13.

The official returns of Hamilton County show the following result: For Congress, in the Second District, CARY'S majority is 969; for Governor, HAYES' majority is 1,534; against the Constitutional Amendment, 4,677 majority. JOHN SEBASTIAN, the Republican candidate for County Treasurer, received the largest majority, his being 1,794. The Republican candidates for the State Senate received average majorities of 1,471, and the Representatives average majorities of 1,688. The total vote of the county was 38,315.

GEORGIA.

Political Matters—Torchlight Procession Prohibited in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Oct. 13.

The Republican meeting advertised to meet at 4 o'clock, to-morrow, and the torchlight procession afterward, is indefinitely postponed.

Mayor ANDERSON issued the following proclamation prohibiting torchlight processions:

Whereas, It is proper, during the present excited state of the public mind, that prompt measures be taken for the preservation of the public peace of the community.

Whereas, From information given me, as Mayor, I have reason to apprehend that gatherings and processions at night in the streets of Savannah would be likely to result in riot and conflagration, I do, therefore, issue this proclamation forbidding any such assemblage or procession in the streets or other thoroughfares after nightfall, within the limits of the city, without the written permission of the Mayor; and I hereby request all orderly and well-disposed persons to aid the authorities in the preservation of the peace and good order of the city.

(Signed,) EDWARD C. ANDERSON,
Mayor of Savannah.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 13.

A singular accident occurred on the New-York Central Railroad last night, at 10 o'clock. A freigh train had started for the West. When the heavy grade west of the city was nearly overcome the engineer found his locomotive unable to move the train any further. One of four men who were on the rear freight car was sent back to signal the 11 o'clock passenger train of the danger. Before he had gone fifty yards the rear freight car in the train broke from her coupling and commenced running down the grade. The men on board put the brakes hard down. A moment after the brake-chain snapped, and the car, loaded with iron, rushed toward the city at the rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour. Unfortunately, the passenger train had just started out, and a collision occurred just outside the city limits. The engine and one or two cars were badly broken, and one passenger, named CHARLES H. BRITTON, of Glenville, Schenectady County, who was standing on the platform of the express car, was crushed to death. No other passenger was hurt. The three men who were on the freight car got off without injury before the collision.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Inspection of a Section of the Road by the United States Commissioners—Progress of the Enterprise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 13.

The United States Commissioners have completed the inspection of the section of the Central Pacific Railroad west of Cisco. They carefully examined the grades, culverts, bridges, &c., which they pronounced to be 25 per cent. better constructed than any portion of the road before accepted. Over this section already four miles of roofing have been completed, and two and a half miles of additional roofing will be built this Fall. After a thorough inspection the Commissioners unanimously recommended the Government to accept the road.

The Commissioners next commence a primary inspection of the road two miles east of Cisco.

From Coburn's Station cars are running eastward eight and one-half miles, and construction trains are laying the track at the rate of a mile and a half daily. In thirty days the section will be completed. The intermediate section over the Summit will not be finished for transportation purposes until early in the Spring, although the company expect to lay the track before Winter. By August next, cars will be running to Tuckee River, near Crystal Peak, while a considerable portion of the road will be graded toward Humboldt.

The steamship *Golden City* arrived this morning from Panama.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attack on the State Constables.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 13.

A party of State Constables made a descent on a gaming establishment at Westfield last night, and were assaulted by a mob of over five hundred persons, who fired pistols and threw stones. JOHN T. BROOKS was shot and killed by Deputy CHAPIN of this city. The officers are now in jail and will be examined to-morrow. The act was one of absolute self defence.

TENNESSEE.

The Yellow Fever Declared Epidemic at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Oct. 13.

The physicians of this city, in council to-day, declared the yellow fever epidemic. The cases are increasing rapidly. Forty-seven new cases are reported during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day. The weather is clear. There was a light frost this morning.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Departure from Albany To-Day.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 13.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN will leave this city tomorrow morning at 7:15 o'clock for the West in a special car attached to the regular train.

Exoneration of Canal Engineers.

From the Syracuse Journal, Oct. 12.

About three months ago Mr. JACOB A. MEAD, of Livingston County, preferred charges against two of the Canal Engineers—Messrs. BYRON M. HANKS and WALTER W. JEROME. Mr. MEAD appeared with counsel furnished by the State at a meeting of the Canal Board, when, after a full hearing, Mr. JEROME was unanimously exonerated, "none of the charges or specifications being sustained." At a meeting of the Board held this week, the case of Mr. HANKS was examined, and a large number of witnesses sworn. At the conclusion of the examination the Board also unanimously exonerated Mr. HANKS, "none of the charges or specifications being sustained." It is due to both these gentlemen to say that, after the charges were preferred against them, they insisted that the examination should be full and searching. Their demand was complied with, and with the result above named.

THE CRETAN WAR.

The Sufferings of the Cretans—Atrocities of the Turkish Soldiers—Need of Aid.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRA, Greece, Friday, Sept. 13, 1867.

I have just received the Semi-Weekly TIMES of Aug. 13, containing an editorial article on "The Turks and the Cretans," in which a just appreciation of the state of affairs in Crete is coupled with good wishes and exhortations, which I hope may be taken to heart by our people.

But the picture you draw of Crete is feeble, compared to the terrible reality as I have seen it and learned it from innumerable witnesses and sufferers. With the exception of the cantons of Sitia and Hierapytna, and their immediate vicinity, some villages in the inaccessible fastnesses of Sphakia and Selmos, and those very near to Canea, I doubt if there is a village standing in the island, or at least in a state to offer shelter to its people during the approaching Winter. I have seen dozens of villages, whose people have offered resistance, burned and ravaged, and have seen thousands of women and children come for refuge to Greece, who had only the rags they wore, many of whom had suffered all the outrages brutality could contrive, and most of whom came from districts where no fighting had taken place. For the perpetration of these cruelties there could be but two reasons—the indulgence of the innate hatred of the Christian, and the compelling of the Christians who might be in arms in the mountains to disperse to protect the women and children, or to surrender to save them from the miseries of war. That the latter was adopted as a policy by the authorities there is abundant evidence beyond the official proclamation that no women and children would be allowed protection whose relatives were in arms. Women have declared to me that at the sacking of their villages they were protected from outrage of the most infamous description by the Albanians, who stood before their doors forbidding the regular Turkish troops to enter; while others, who had not escaped, declared that the officers not only commanded but assisted at these outragings *en masse*, and fortunately the famous journal of the late DELEYES PASHA circumstantially confirms this declaration. On one occasion he makes the following entry: "MOHAMMED, BEY, (General of Brigade,) gives orders to pillage and violate." He declares that the Circassian body-guard of OMAR PASHA, having murdered by stabbing a boy who refused to submit to their importunities, he himself represented the case to OMAR, who paid no attention whatever to the complaint. All the evidence proves that far from seeking to diminish the horrors of the war, the authorities have done their best to increase them as a means of breaking the Christian spirit.

With regard to the religious element in the war, if particular evidence were wanting of a fact which is an universal phenomenon in Mussulman wars, it would be found in the unanimity with which all the Cretan Mussulmen enrolled themselves at the call of the Dervish and Mollah, and the invariable desecration of the churches and cemeteries of the Christians wherever the army passes. Not only are the churches defiled, but the ashes and bones of the dead are scattered, from a belief that in the day of judgment they will not be able to reunite. The most fanatic of the Musselmen seek death in a "holy war," as the last step of beatification. Of the troops sent to Crete, many are taken from the most fanatical of the motley ingredients of the Ottoman population, to whom the pleasure of killing a Christian is worth days of privation and hardship.

All the wealth of the Moslem world is concentrated to effect the conquest of Crete. It is to them at least a war for their religion, and the final solution of the question is the complete extermination of the Cretan Christians and their replacement by Circassian Mohammedans. England being the greatest Mohammedan proprietor of the world, cannot wish ill to her cousin, the Padischah, and all the rest of the Christian world is indifferent, except Greece, by the contributions of whose people the Cretans have been able to so far sustain the struggle. Is it not time that Christendom opened its eyes? Leave the Oriental question to those who can study politics in the midst of such scenes—be the possession of territories to whom it may—shall not the American people declare their fidelity to Christianity and civilization without fear of over strained maxims about foreign intervention and entangling alliances? Shall we not say, though we neither ask nor accept political entanglement, that we owe a debt to the Christian Church and to human progress, of which we can only acquit ourselves by acting, not talking, when they are attacked, and acting like a generous and philanthropic people?

Fortunately we have no need to make war to save Crete. The Cretans are capable of an indefinite resistance to the present resources of the Mohammedan Empire, but they are utterly impoverished, and their only friends are fast becoming so. Let us by an act of charity, which shall equal in its magnitude our wars, our prosperity and our position in the world, astonish the Old World more even than any of our past exploits have astonished it. Let us dwarf all known charities as we have dwarfed all known wars and all known Empires, and give the lie once and forever to all who say America sacrifices to empire, not to liberty, by showing that we are capable of sacrifice when we have no interest or desire of empire. Let us not only sustain the wives and children of these beggard patriots, but give their mother country, Greece, the means of taking her old oppressor by the throat and finishing now not only for Crete, but for 8,000,000 Christians elsewhere, the question of religious liberty and self-government.

All that Greece wants is a fleet. Her hardy and audacious sailors, paralyzed now by the comparatively immense steam fleet of Turkey, can no longer repeat the deeds of CANARIS and his companions of

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 12, 1867.

$45,000	U.S. 6s. '81. O.	111¾	100	Pacific Mail	142¾
3,000	do	111¾	200	do	143
4,000	do	111¾	100	do	143¼
1,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. O. '62	112¾	100	Atlantic Mail	116¼
3,000	do	112¾	100	do	116¾
5,000	do Small	112	27	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	147
500	do	112¾	100	Adams Ex. Co	67
8,000	do	112¾	300	do 2d call	65
5,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s. C. '64	106¾	50	do	65¼
2,000	do	109	150	do	65¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65	109	200	N. Y. Cen	114⅞
35,000	do	109⅜	800	do	115
2,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65, New Is	107¼	100	do b5	115
5,000	do	107¼	100	do b30	115¼
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '64	104	100	do s30	114¾
25,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	100¾	23	do	114¾
50,000	do	100¾	200	do	114¾
80,000	Tr. N. 7 3-10s. 2d series	105⅞	300	do	114¾
5,000	do 3d Ser	105⅜	100	do b30	114¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c	64½	300	do	114¾
10,000	do	64	100	Hud. R. R s30	128
1,000	Penn. 6s new	93½	10	Erie Railroad P	71¾
3,000	do	93½	100	do b30	71¾
37,000	do	93	700	do	69
94,000	Missouri 6s	104¾	50	Reading R	102
34,000	do	104¾	300	Boa. Hart. & Erie	14¾
5,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	88	200	N. Y. & N. H	265
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	94¾	500	do 2d call	83
5,000	Erie 5th M.	90	600	do	83¾
2,000	Ind. R. 2d S. F.	104	100	do s30	83¾
6,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	88	20	Ill. Central	122¼
1,000	Ol. & Tol S. F. B.	103	400	Cleve. & Pitts	83¾
9,000	Long Dock Bds.	98	100	do	83¾
9,000	Ati. & T.H.2d Pr	83½	500	do 2d call	83¾
1,000	C., Mun. & Ry. 8s	111	200	do	83¾
5	Uen. Nat. Bank	164½	2560	Chic. & N. W.	67¾
10	do	166	200	do 2d call	44¾
14	Ocean Bank	105	150	Chi. & N.W.P.	67¾
40	Fourth Nat. Bank	109	100	do s30	67¾
300	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	57	400	do	67¾
200	do	57¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R	139
5	Amer. Ex	66	100	do	139¼
300	West. U. Tel	36½	300	Chi. & R. I.	97¾
100	do b30	36½	100	do	97¾
34	do	36	100	do b30	98
125	do b5	36¼	100	Mil. & St. P. R	68¼
15	do	36¼	1100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71¾
400	do	36¼	10	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120¾
			400	P., F. W. & C.	100¾

SECOND BOARD.

6,000	U. S. 5s. '74, C. E	108¾	20	N.Y. Cen. R	115
1,000	U. S. 6s. '68 R.	142	75	do	115¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '62	112¾	200	do s30	115¾
20,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	100¾	100	do b30	115¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c	64	100	do	115¾
2,000	W. Shore 6s. Ind.	62¾	400	Erie R.	73¾
15,000	do	62¾	100	do s15	73¾
5,000	do	62¾	100	do b30	74¾
5,000	Missouri 6s.	105	300	Reading R	102
1,000	Ind. R. 2d S. F.	104	100	Bos. S. & N. I. R	84
2,000	Alt. & T.H. 2 M Pr	83¾	100	do	83¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Rds	113	100	do	83¾
15	Del. & Hud. Ca	147	200	Clev. & Pitts.	84
29	West. Union Tel	36¾	100	do	84¼
100	U. S. Ex	68¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	139¾
100	Adams Ex. Co	65¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	98¼
100	do	66	500	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	87¾
100	Chi. & N. W.	44¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	87¾
100	P., F. W. & C	101	57	Chic. B. & Q. R.	137
100	Bost. H. & E.	16¼			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	26⅞	600	West. U. Tel b3	36¼
100	Wells Fargo Ex	56¾	100	do c	36¼
100	do	57	10	do	36¼
500	Adams Express	66	100	M. & St. P.	68¾
400	do	67	400	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67¾
100	do s15	67½	100	do b30	68
100	U. S. Ex. Co	68	200	Clev. & Pitts	83¾
1800	N. Y. Cen	114⅞	200	do b14	83¾
300	do c	114⅞	300	M. S. & N. I.	83¾
100	do b15	115	100	do b10	83¾
200	do s3	114⅞	100	do c	83¾
100	do s30	114⅞	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	97¾
500	do b5	114⅞	200	do	97¾
100	do b3	115	100	do s15	97¾
100	Erie R. Pr	80	100	do b5	97¾
1700	Erie Railroad	71¾	2800	Chi. & N. W.	44
200	do b10	71¾	400	do	44¼
600	do c	71¾	4200	do b3	44
1100	do	71¾	600	do	43¾
400	do s3	71¾	900	do b3	45¾
600	do c	71¾	300	do b3	44
2300	do	71¾	200	do c	44
1200	do c	71¾	300	do	44¾
200	do b10	71¾	800	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	67¾
600	do	71¾	200	do c	67¾
500	do s3	71¾	100	do s30	67¾
200	do b5	71¾	500	do b3	67¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

180	Adams Ex. Co	65¾	400	West. U. Tel	36¼
100	U. S. Ex. Co	68¾	200	Erie R. Pfd	80¾
100	do	68¾	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	68¼
100	Pacific Mail	143¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I	84
200	do	368	300	do	83¾
200	do b30	358	100	do c	83¾
100	do b3	358	300	do	83¾
1500	Erie R.	73	100	do	83¾
2300	do	73¾	100	do c	83¾
200	do b10	73¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts	84
600	do	73¾	1000	do	84
600	do b3	73¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R	139¾
210	do s15	73¾	500	Chi., R. I. & P.	98¼
200	do b5	73¾	200	do	98¼
600	do b3	73¾	200	do	98¼
100	do	73¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	44¾
40	N. Y Cen	115	200	do b3	44¾
100	do	115¼	1300	do	44¾
300	do	115¼	200	do c	44¾
400	do	115¼	200	do b5	44¾
200	do b10	115¼	300	do	44¾
200	do c	115¼	100	Chic. & N.W. P.	68¼
100	do s15	115¼	200	do c	68
200	do b3	115¼	200	do b2	68
100	Reading R	102	200	do s15	68
200	do c	102	300	do	68
200	do	102¼			

MONDAY, Oct. 14—A. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of September, have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for nine months of the current calendar year, in comparison with 1866, same period.

The Import entries for September, 1867, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Sept., 1867.	Sept., 1866.
Dutiable goods, direct	$13,249,340	$13,228,489
Dutiable bonded	6,670,707	7,817,045
Free goods	774,987	840,682
Total September entries	$20,681,040	$21,885,016

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $9,928,471, or $3,251,764 more than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $22,934,304, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $11,712,-164, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 49 ₱ cent. The amount marketed in September 1866 was $25,159,765, and the Customs $12,248,144.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the nine months of 1867 and 1866, were as follows:

	1867. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1866. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
Total entries	$202,473,786	$234,229,110
Total marketed	$196,617,191	$220 081,191
Customs paid	93,195,587	108,653,282
Average tariff	47¾ ₱ cent.	47 ₱ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the nine months of 1867, $2,490,215, against $6,988,841 for the same period in 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the nine months of 1867 and 1866 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1866. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
January	$21,145,150	$27,219,868
February	26,077,432	26,560,301
March	22,615,762	24,224,530
April	20,772,354	23,159,781
May	10,824,793	23,793,558
June	19,900,706	20,652,584
July	19,364,142	24,288,194
August	24,382,548	26,022,610
September	23,934,304	26,159,765
Total	$196,617,191	$220,081,191

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of September, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January	$9,472,548	June	$7,725,135
February	11,466,418	July	9,505,438
March	11,977,418	August	12,623,300
April	9,372,711	September	11,712,164
May	9,349,766		

Total New-York duties collected $93,195,587
Miscellaneous outpost Customs 1,826,893

Total deposited in N. Y. Treas. Office $95,022,480

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of September were:

	Sept., 1867.	Sept., 1866.
Domestic Produce	$11,102,100	$11,635,610
Foreign reexported	900,349	335.613
Gold and Silver	2,201,958	834,550
Total Sept. clearances	$14,204,407	$12,805,773

The Exports of all descriptions for the nine months of the year were as follows:

	1867. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	1866. Jan. 1 to Sept. 30
Domestic Produce	$128,032,152	$141,593,226
Foreign reexported	6,543,151	4,526,893
Specie	42,092,108	54,026,290
Total nine months	$176,607,411	$200,146,409

We have received from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington the returns of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the month of JULY, 1867—the first month of the new fiscal year—from which we compile the following summary:

IMPORTS—Foreign Goods, Gold value	$30,876,373
Foreign Gold and Silver	3,761,054
Total imported in July	$34,637,427
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce, Currency value	26,688,105
Foreign Goods reexported, Gold val.	901,746
Gold and Silver—Amer.	215,220

Gold and Silver—Foreign 1,573,173— 16,603,466

Total exported in July	$44,669,227
Foreign Goods entered at New-York	$33,020,260
Foreign Goods entered at Out Ports	7,546,338
Total as above	$40,576,598

The Bureau of Statistics also affords the following figures of the value of the Fisheries of the United States for the Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1867:

Whale and other Fish Oil received	3,585,046 Gallons
Of the value of	$4,424,387
Other products of Fisheries	8,509,413 pounds
Of the value of	$1,870,476
Value of Oils Exported	$1,805,470
Other Products Exported	651,843—$2,457,313

From the same source we learn that the numbers of Emigrant Passengers (other than Cabin,) who arrived in the United States during the Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1867, were:

	Male.	Female.
At the port of New-York	151,861	25,746
*At the Out Ports	48,169	25,197
Total	199,980	194,943
Natives of Great Britain and Ireland		118,622
Natives of Germany		124,448
Other Nationalities		51,853
Total Emigrants, Steerage		324,923

* Not quite complete.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,191,500, against the total entries of $3,934,151 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,872,657, against $2,930,151 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $478,478, against $198,050 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,197,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,015 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,302.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Oct. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,387	July	$23,020,260
February	26,454,290	Aug.	28,732,790
March	21,367,107	Sept.	20,681,540
April	25,261,663	Oct. 5	4,078,420
May	21,475,625	Oct. 12	4,191,500
June	20,478,305		
Total since Jan. 1			$210,690,668
Against same date 1866			362,915,826
Decrease since Jan. 1			$32,225,240

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Oct. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	July	$14,068,861
February	14,666,764	August	12,887,363
March	20,475,226	Sept.	12,002,419
April	17,863,506	Oct. 1	3,330,168
May	12,363,543	Oct. 8	2,872,657
June	11,103,130		
Total since Jan. 1			$140,778,128
Against same date, 1866			162,177,607
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,399,479
Gold, Oct. 12, 1867			144⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, Oct. 13, 1866			138 ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	July	$13,519,894
February	2,124,161	August	1,714,666
March	1,891,141	Sept.	2,201,959
April	3,261,983	Oct. 5	297,393
May	3,043,154	Oct. 12	478,478
June	6,724,272		
Total since Jan. 1			$42,502,979
Against same date 1866			54,469,840
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,966,861

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	July	$2,978,712
February	2,986,893	August	3,963,660
March	1,913,973	September	2,618,950
April	3,162,788	Oct. 2	819,128
May	1,154,879	Oct. 10	431,006
June	1,752,316		
Total since Jan. 1			323,856,614
Against same date 1866			33,923,635
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,066,951

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Receipts.	Gold Interest Paid.
January	$8,520,381	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	521,832
March	12,198,039	2,830,576
April	9,310,074	247,628
May	9,634,697	16,308,316
June	8,041,133	1,237,082
July	9,791,404	11,326,370
August	12,307,740	621,080
September	11,967,825	2,716,960
Oct. 5	1,892,000	58,300
Oct. 12	2,197,000	36,000
Total	$99,030,482	$43,388,724
To date, 1866	119,638,656	31,940,489

The Trade of the past week was rather dull again in the Dry Goods line. In General Foreign Merchandise a fair business is doing. The Produce Exchange shows a good degree of activity, and the Canal receipts of Grain, &c., improved during the week. The English and Continental markets continue to advance for Grain, and the latest Cable dispatches quote Indian Corn at Liverpool as high as 45s. 3d. the quarter, and Wheat 14s. 8d. ₱ cental for No. 1 Milwaukee Red, and 16s. 9d. for California White. The export orders in this market are ahead of present supplies, and Freight engagements are advancing. The price of Gold fell on Wednesday to 143 ₱ cent., but again went up to 144¼@144⅜ ₱ cent. Money continues in active trade demand at 7 ₱ cent., while to the Stock Exchange, at the same rate, the supply on call is relatively easier, so that the Public Funds are steady, and the Railway speculation active and advancing. The chief interest in the market during the week was in Erie Shares, which sold as low as 67¼ early in the week, and as high as 74¼ ₱ cent at the close. In the other New-York and most of the Western Roads a large business was also done, and on Friday and Saturday the upward movement became quite strong and general; stimulated by the increasing Fall traffic of the Roads and the large margins still afforded on nearly all their stocks for advancing the prices to this time last year, when their business was less promising, and the reforms in management less decided. The October rise then carried up prices from 8 to 15 ₱ cent. higher than present figures.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	144⅞@145
Old U. S. 6s. 1868	111¾@111⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅜@107½
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	106@106⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s	100¼@101⅜
New-York Central	115¼@115¾
New-York and Erie	66@67
Rock Island	103⅝ with div.
Michigan Southern	81⅞@84
Hudson River	128⅝ with div.
Northwestern	43⅝@47
Fort Wayne and Chicago	1.1
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	79⅛@84
Reading	101¾@102
Northwestern Preferred	67⅝@68
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27⅛@28
Cleveland and Toledo	128⅛@132
Pacific Mail	141@144
Western Union Telegraph	36⅛@37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	65@68

The sales of Gold for the day were at an advance of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on the transactions of Friday, say 144¼@144⅝@144¼@144½ ₱ cent. The closing quotation is within a small fraction of Saturday week. The foreign Exchanges closed dull at 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. on London, 60 days and short sight. The Customs demand of the week for Gold to be paid into the Treasury is $2,197,000. The Export of all descriptions of Gold and Silver, $478,478. The receipts from California, $431,006. The Money market leaves off steady at 7 ₱ cent. to the Stockbrokers, on call, including loans on the public funds. The Bank movement of the week has also been very steady. The averages of to-day will show but slight changes in any department. The Deposits fall off $1,300,000, of which $700,000 were lost in Greenbacks. The Loans are the same as the previous week.

The Public Funds were in fair demand, the prices at the close not quite so good as on Friday night. There is a marked absence of speculation in round sums of the Gold-bearing Bonds The great dealers are buying 7.30 ₱ cent. Notes at 105¼@105⅝ ₱ cent. and interest, making no difference between the Second Series (to which the recent counterfeits are confined) and the Third Series.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was strong and prices upward. The advance in Erie is 2¼@3 ₱ cent. on the last price of Friday, sales as high as 73½ ₱ cent. This movement is said to be strongly backed by capital and influence. New-York Central sold up to 115¾ ₱ cent. The Western Roads higher than on Friday and generally active. On the Miscellaneous list the Express shares made a further considerable advance; Pacific Mail 1 ₱ cent. higher; Atlantic Mail firm, and Western Telegraph steady.

The regular Stock Exchange Board have resumed their Saturday afternoon sessions—the Government (Public Funds) department at 2 o'clock P. M., and the other dealings at 2:30 P. M. The Open Board of Brokers will resume their 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon sessions this week. The Railway Market was strong and excited at the close of the day; Erie sold as high as 74¼ ₱ cent.; New-York Central, 115¾ ₱ cent. The Western Roads advancing. At 5 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅝	Northwest	43¾	45¼
U. S. 6-20s. 1862	112¾	113¼	N. West Pref	67½	68¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	Rock Island	97¾	99
N. Y. Central	114¾	115¾	Fort Wayne	100¾	101
Erie	74¾	73¾	W. U. Telegraph	36⅝	36¾
Hudson	128	128¾	St. Paul Pref	67¾	67¾
Reading	101¾	102¼	Pacific Mail	142¾	143
Mich. Southern	83¾	84¼	Toledo & Wabash	42	43¼
Pittsburgh	83	84¾	American Gold	143¾	144⅜
Tenn. 6s. new	63¾	63¾	Bills on London	109¼	109¾

At a later hour on the Street the continued buoyancy in Erie and the Northwest Stocks carried prices a fraction than the above quotations, the dealings leaving off firm.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	103	Oregon W. L.	97
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	111¼	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	103¼
5-20 s. 1,000, '62	111¾	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	103¼
5-20 reg., 1862	104¾	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000 '62	112¾	5 ₱ cent. coupons, 1874	111¾
5-20 reg., 1864	104	10-40 registered	100¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	10-40 cent., small	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	100¾
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107¾	7-3-10 3d series	106¾
5-20 cou., 1867	107¾	7-3-10 3d series	106¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107¼	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101¾
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois 6 ₱ c. War Loan	101¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 7 ₱ c. 1st M	98
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. 1868	66
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1879	101	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	64½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102	Tennessee new bds	62¾
Illinois C. bonds 1880	106¾	Georgia 7s, new bonds	93¾
Illinois reg., 1880	103¾	North Carolina 6s	68
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¾	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	69
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¾	North Car. 6s, n. bds	69¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¾	Missouri 6s	104½
Illinois 6s cou. '79 aft. 1870	101¾	California 7s	127
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	196	Irving	106
Manhattan	135	Nassau	108¾
Mechanics'	119	Shoe and Leather	111
America	140	Corn Exchange	120
National	105	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	107¾	Commonwealth	108¾
State of New-York	112½	New-York County	140
Commerce	116½	Manuf's & Merchants	105
Ocean	106	Central National	106
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	105¾
Bank of North Am's.	107	Oriental Bank	135
Hanover	109¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	90½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1865-76	110	Ft. Wayne 2d M. '83	73
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	104½	Mil. P. du C. 1st Mort.	96¾
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	101	Gal. & Chic. extended	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101¾
Erie 7s, 2d M. 1891	89	Chic. & Mil. Con. 1st	91
Buff., N.Y. & Erie, 1st '67	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1865	101	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., 1 ₱ s.	104	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Harlem Con. sp. & R.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104¾
Harlem 3d M., 1868	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86¾
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M.	102	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	55
Ind. C. & L. 1st mort.	86	Dub. & Mil. 1st mort.	86¾
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	104	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	65	Peninsula R. R. bonds	78¾
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	81
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	83	McGregor W. 1st M.	80
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	81¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,648,552 26; total payments, $1,037,935 20; balance, $109,200,019 42. The receipts include: For Customs, $247,000; for Gold Notes, $255,000.

The Bank Statement to be published to-day will show the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.
On Deposits	$178,400,000	$177,000,000
Circulation	34,100,000	34,000,000
Total	$212,500,000	$211,000,000
25 per cent. would be	$53,000,000	$52,750,000
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	66,250,000	65,750,000
Excess	$13,250,000	$13,000,000

Attention is directed to the First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road—St. Louis to Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky., where the line will connect with the Southern Roads from Cairo to Mobile and New-Orleans—advertised on another page by Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia North American, Oct. 12.

The tonage this week from the Schuylkill region is heavy, notwithstanding the loss of about two days in consequence of the election. The lateness of the season and the scarcity of the sizes mostly used for domestic purposes creates considerable activity in the mining districts.

Lump—Steamer and broken continue dull; also, chestnut, but the other sizes are quite active and firm.

The shipment of anthracite coal by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the week are 69,929 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal 29,541 tons Total, 99,470 tons, against 60,435 tons the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 39,035 tons.

Coastwise freights during the week advanced a trifle, owing to the scarcity of our vessels, and the rates now paid to Boston and vicinity are $2 10 per ton, exclusive of bridges.

Prices of coal we quote as heretofore, $4 90@$5 for broad Lump, and $4 for gas coal and anthracite for Eastern shipment; $4@$4 25 for white ash, and $3 25@$4 50 for red ash, as to quality on board of vessel.

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867:

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	31 238 11
From Port Carbon	7,761 16
From Pottsville	1,201 12
From Schuylkill Haven	18,453 08
From Auburn	3,114 12
From Port Clinton	6,104 12
From Harrisburgh and Dauphin	2,060 06
Total anthracite coal for week	69,929 17
Bituminous coal from Harrisburgh and Dauphin for week	3,866 07
Total of all kinds for week	73,796 04
Previously this year	2,787,090 05
Total	2,860,886 09
To same time last year	3,206,012 18

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867:

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	10,493 00
From Pottsville	1,048 00
From Schuylkill Haven	16,667 05
From Port Clinton	883 00
Total for the week	29,541 05
Previously this year	729,489 07
Total	759,030 12
To same time last year	1,047,329 11

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls		Barley, bushels	154,311
Flour, bbls	11,362	Malt, bushels	9,100
Flour, bags		Pork, bbls	100
Cornmeal, bbls	10	Cut Meats, pkgs	
Cornmeal, bags	380	Lard, pkgs	
Wheat, bushels	290,896	Beef, tcs. and bbls	
Corn, bushels	68,804	Whisky, bbls	293
Rye, bushels	24,800	Petroleum, bbls	
Oats, bushels	130,038		

ASHES—Are in light supply and fair demand at $10 25 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock 195 bbls., including 157 bbls. Pots and 38 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet at decling prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18c.; Rio, 18¼c.@18¾c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention to-day, and quoted steadier, though not absolutely dearer. Middling grades are quoted at 17½c.@20c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 2,850 bales, against receipts of 392 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 8,015 bales; sales and resales, 12,250 bales; exports, 3,898 bales; estimated stock at the close, 37,000 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week	8,015
Receipts last week	5,469
Receipts preceding week	3,760
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	28,050
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	462,413
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,904
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,476
Exports since Sept. 1	9,641
Exports since Jan. 1	364,126
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,809
Estimated stock on hand here	37,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,871,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	61,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,966
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	10,

bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-st., Tenth-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and the North River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 38 Rivington-st., cigar-store, basement, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Orchard and Stanton sts.

Second District—No. 103 Stanton-st., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Orchard, Clinton, Rivington and Stanton sts.

Third District—No. 175 Essex-st., hair-dressing saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Orchard, Stanton, Clinton and Houston sts.

Fourth District—No. 165 East Houston-st., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Stanton, Orchard and Houston sts.

Fifth District—No. 33 Second-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Houston-st., First-av. and Second-st.

Sixth District—No. 17 Third-st., feed-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Second-st., First-av. and Fourth-st.

Seventh District—No. 9 Fifth-st., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Fourth-st., Second-av. and Seventh-st.

Eighth District—No. 107 Fifth-st., carpenter's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Fourth-st., First-av. and Seventh-st.

Ninth District—No. 127 First-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Seventh-st., First-av. and Ninth-st.

Tenth District—No. 155 First-av., livery stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Ninth-st., First-av. and Eleventh-st.

Eleventh District—No. 24 Third-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Seventh-st., Second-av. and Eleventh-st.

Twelfth District—No. 84 Third-av., furniture-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Eleventh-st., Second-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Thirteenth District—No. 380 East Thirteenth-st., cyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Eleventh-st., First-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Fourteenth District—No. 200 First-av., clothing-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Fourteenth-st., Avenue A and Twelfth-st.

Fifteenth District—No. 263 East Tenth-street, livery stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Twelfth-st., Avenue A and Ninth-st.

Sixteenth District—No. 144 First-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Ninth-st., Avenue A and Seventh-st.

Seventeenth District—No. 108 Sixth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Seventeenth-st., Avenue A and Fifth-st.

Eighteenth District—No. 65 Avenue A, clothing store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Fifth-st., Avenue A and Third-st.

Nineteenth District—No. 12 First-av., oyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Third-st., Avenue A and Houston st.

Twentieth District—No. 161 Second-st., butcher shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Houston-st., Avenue B and Third-st.

Twenty-first District—No. 155 Third-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Third-st., Avenue B and Fifth-st.

Twenty-second District—No. 129 Sixth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Fifth-st., Avenue B and Seventh-st.

Twenty-third District—No. 169 East Eleventh-st., grocery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Seventh-st., Avenue B and Twelfth-st.

Twenty-fourth District—No. 501 East Thirteenth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Twelfth-st., Avenue B and Fourteenth-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—Southwest corner of Eighteenth-av. and 40th-st., for the office—Shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Eighteenth-st., Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Second District—No. 54 West Nineteenth-st., livery stable—Shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Twenty-second-st., Sixth-av. and Eighteenth-st.

Third District—No. 4 East Twenty-third-st., shoe store—Shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Twenty-sixth-st., Sixth-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Fourth District—No. 182 Third-av., shoe store—Shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Twentieth-st., Third-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Fifth District—No. 226 Third-av., shoe store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Twenty-sixth-st., Third-av. and Twentieth-st.

Sixth District—No. 456 Second-av., cigar-store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-av., Twenty-sixth-st., East River, and Twenty-fifth-st.

Seventh District—No. 243 East Twenty-fourth-st., shoe-store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-av., Twenty-fifth-st., Second-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Eighth District—No. 234 East Twenty-second-st., feed-store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-av., Twenty-second-st., Second-av. and Eighteenth-st.

Ninth District—No. 127 Third-av., clothing-store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-av., Eighteenth-st., Second-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Tenth District—No. 343 East Sixteenth-st., carriage-house, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Seventeenth-st., First-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Eleventh District—No. 251 East Eighteenth-st., carriage house, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Second-av., Twentieth-st., First-av. and Seventeenth-st.

Twelfth District—No. 353 East Twenty-first-st. shoe store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Second-av., Twenty-third-st., First-av. and Twentieth-st.

Thirteenth District—No. 436 Second-av., barber shop, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Second-av., Twenty-fifth-st., First-av. and Twenty-third-st.

Fourteenth District—No. 380 First-av., milk depot, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the First-av., Twenty-fifth-st., Avenue A, East River and Twentieth-st.

Fifteenth District—No. 324 First-av., barber shop, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Twentieth-st., Avenue A and Eighteenth-st.

Sixteenth District—No. 256 First-av., barber shop, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Eighteenth-st., Avenue A and Sixteenth-st.

Seventeenth District—No. 263 First-av., shoe store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Sixteenth-st., Avenue A and Fourteenth-st.

Eighteenth District—No. 278 Avenue A, feed store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, East River and Twenty-fifth-st., East River and Seventeenth-st.

Nineteenth District—No. 298 Avenue A, clothing store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Seventeenth-st., Avenue A and Fourteenth-st.

Twentieth District—No. 289 Avenue B, real estate office, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, East River, Seventeenth-st., Avenue B and Fourteenth-st.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 629 Fourth-av., shirt store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-st., Third-av., Forty-third-st. and Fifth-av.

Second District—No. 597 Third-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-st., Third-av., Forty-third-st. and the East River.

Third District—No. 642 Third-av., confectionary store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-third-st., Third-av., Forty-seventh-st. and Fifth-av.

Fourth District—No. 863 Second-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-third-st., Third-av., Forty-seventh-st. and the East River.

Fifth District—No. 168 East Forty-ninth-st., builder's office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-seventh-st., Third-av., Fifty-first-st. and Fifth-av.

Sixth District—No. 721 Third-av., land office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-seventh-st., Third-av., Fifty-first-st. and the East River.

Seventh District—No. 786 Third-av., plumber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-first-st., Third-av., Fifty-fifth-st. and Fifth-av.

Eighth District—No. 963 Second-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty first-st., Third-av., Fifty-fifth-st. and the East River.

Ninth District—No. 950 Third-av., coach office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-st., Third-av., Sixty-first-st. and Fifth-av.

Tenth District—No. 867 Third-av., tailor-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-st., Third-av., Fifty-ninth-st. and the East River.

Eleventh District—No. 876 Sixth-av., tailor-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying between Fortieth-st. on the south, Eighty-sixth-st. on the north, Fifth-av. on the east, and Sixth-av. on the west.

Twelfth District—Sixty-first-st., between First and Second ave., unoccupied, Parsell's House, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-st., Third-av., Seventieth-st. and the East River, including Blackwell's Island in the East River, be onging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

Thirteenth District—No. 984 Third-av., segar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-first-st., Third-av., Seventieth-st. and Fifth-av.

Fourteenth District—No. 1,105 Third-av., fancy store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-st., Third-av., Seventy-eighth-st. and the East River.

Fifteenth District—Third-av., between Seventieth and Seventy-first sts., oyster-saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-st. and Third-av., Seventy-eighth-st. and Fifth-av.

Sixteenth District—No. 1,363 Third-av., paint store, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-st., Third-av., Eighty-sixth-st. and the East River.

Seventeenth District—No. 1,338 Third-av., between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth sts., coal office, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-st., Third-av., Eighth-sixth-st. and Fifth-av.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—No. 775 Tenth-st., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Twenty-sixth-st., Tenth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.

Second District—No. 289 9th-av., toy-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirtieth-st.

Third District—No. 301 Tenth-av., shoe-store, shall include all that part of the City lying within and bounded by the Ninth-av., Thirtieth-st., Tenth-av., Twenty-ninth-st., Twelfth-av. and Thirty-second-st.

Fourth District—No. 372 Ninth-av., real estate office, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Ninth-av., Thirty-second-st., Twelfth-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

Fifth District—No. 430 West Thirty-fifth-st., livery-stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Thirty-fourth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.

Sixth District—No. 434 West Thirty-seventh-st., milk depot, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Thirty-sixth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

Seventh District—No. 459 Ninth-av., crockery-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Thirty-eighth-st., Ninth-av. and Fortieth-st.

Eighth District—No. 266 Ninth-av., paper hangings, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Eighth-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.

Ninth District—No. 306 Ninth-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., Eighth-av. and Thirtieth-st.

Tenth District—No. 332 Ninth-av., plumbing-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Thirtieth-st., Eighth-av. and Thirty-second-st.

Eleventh District—No. 378 West Thirty-fifth-st., tailor shop, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Eighth-av. and Thirty-second-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

Twelfth District—No. 307 West Thirty-fifth-st., barber-shop, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-av., Thirty-sixth-st., Eighth-av., Thirty-fifth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

Thirteenth District—No. 85 Eighth-av., stationery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., Eighth-av. and Fortieth-st.

Fourteenth District—No. 272 Seventh-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Sixth-av. and Twenty-seventh-st., Seventh-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.

Fifteenth District—No. 287 Seventh-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., Seventh-av. and Twenty-seventh-st., Sixth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.

Sixteenth District—No. 304 Seventh-av., cutlery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., Sixth-av. and Thirtieth-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-first-st.

Seventeenth District—No. 343 Seventh-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-first-st., Seventh-av. and Thirtieth-st., Sixth-av. and Thirty-second-st.

Eighteenth District—No. 370 Seventh-av., tailor store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-second-st., Sixth-av. and Thirty-third-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

Nineteenth District—No. 403 Seventh-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-third-st., Sixth-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

Twentieth District—No. 265 West Thirty-fifth-st., tailor store, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av., Thirty-fifth-st., Eighth-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.

Twenty-first District—No. 344 Eighth-av., paper store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., Seventh-av. and Fortieth-st.

Twenty-second District—No. 85 West Thirty-eighth-st., stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., Seventh-av. and Fortieth-st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District—No. 249 East Twenty-eighth-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-st., Third-av. and Twenty-eighth-st. and East River.

Second District—No. 397 Third-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-st. and Third-av., Thirtieth-st. and East River.

Third District—No. 554 Second-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-st. and Third-av., Thirty-second-st. and East River.

Fourth District—No. 589 Second-av., feed-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-st. and Third-av., Thirty-fourth-st. and East River.

Fifth District—No. 664 Second-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-st. and Third-av., Thirty-sixth-st. and East River.

Sixth District—No. 527 Third-av., fancy store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-st. and Third-av., Thirty-eighth-st. and East River.

Seventh District—No. 571 Third-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-st. and Third-av., Fortieth-st. and East River.

Eighth District—No. 554 Third-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-st. and Third-av., Fortieth-st. and Third-av.

Ninth District—No. 151 Lexington-av., livery stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-st., Madison-av., Thirty-sixth-st. and Third-av.

Tenth District—No. 444 Fourth-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-st., Madison-av., Thirty-second-st. and Third-av.

Eleventh District—No. 136 East Twenty-eighth-st., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-st., Madison-av. Twenty-ninth-st. and Third-av.

Twelfth District—No. 15 East Twenty-seventh-st., carpet-cleaning establishment, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-st., Sixth-av., Thirtieth-st. and Madison-av.

Thirteenth District—No. 52 West Thirty-second-st., cabinetmaker's-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-st., Sixth-av., Thirty-fifth-st. and Madison-av.

Fourteenth District—No. 622 Sixth-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-st., Sixth-av., Fortieth-st. and Madison-av.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 584 Eighth-av., sugar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-second-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Second District—No. 615½ Ninth-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Third District—No. 613 Eighth-av., coal office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Fourth District—No. 529 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-st., and westerly side of Ninth-av.

Fifth District—No. 1,481 Broadway, shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-fifth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Sixth District—No. 671 Ninth-av., harness factory, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-st., and westerly side of Ninth-av.

Seventh District—No. 652 Seventh-av., office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-eighth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Eighth District—No. 561 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-st. and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Ninth District—No. 1,387 Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth sts., boot and shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Fiftieth-st. and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Tenth District—No. 632 West Forty-ninth-st., tailor store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by an l lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-st. and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Eleventh District—No. 1,393 Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second sts., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-st., the easterly side of the Ninth-av., the southerly side of Fifty-second-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Twelfth District—No. 561 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Thirteenth District—No. 1,405 Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Fifty-third-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Fourteenth District—No. 893 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Fifteenth District—No. 855 Eighth-av., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-st., the westerly side of Sixth-av., the southerly side of Sixty-second-st. and the Hudson River.

Sixteenth District—Corner Seventieth-st. and Tenth-av., coal office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-st., the westerly side of Sixth-av., the southerly side of Seventieth-st. and the Hudson River.

Seventeenth District—Broadway, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts., unoccupied, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-st., the westerly side of Sixth-av., the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-st. and the Hudson River.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.

No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE, THE extra-sized and elegant house, with superb furniture, at the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., with extra lot and stable adjoining on 31st-st., all in complete order and ready for occupation on the 1st of November. For permit &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, FIVE MINutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all the modern improvements, carriage-house and stable, and one and a half acres of ground, finely situated. Rent to April 15 next, $100 per month, and thereafter at $2,000 per annum. Apply to C. C. SMITH, Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED, UNTIL MAY 1, a cottage at Bergen Point, N. J., five minutes' walk from boat landing, and ten minutes from railway station; the house contains nine rooms, is handsomely furnished throughout, and is heated by a furnace. Inquire on the premises of T. DUNKIN PARST, Church-st., Bergen Point.

LOFTS, LOFTS, LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY.—Four elegant, well-lighted and well-ventilated lofts, suitable for millinery goods, straw goods or other mercantile purposes. These floors are 25x90 feet, and are very eligibly and prominently located above 4th-st., and are in the best order and condition. For terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, A FIRST-class brown-stone residence; first house from 5th-av., near Fifth-av. Hotel; splendid library, with use of books; silver, linen, glass, &c.; two lots and extension. Apply to C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.

TO RENT.—A THOROUGHLY AND SUBstantially furnished four-story, high-stoop house, near 8th-av., for the Winter. The house is in fine order and well located. Permit of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURNISHED house on Lathers Hill, with carriage and gardener's house, all in complete order, from Nov. 1 to May 1 for $100 per month to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO RENT—NEAR 5TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST., A superior and substantial four-story high-stoop brown-stone house for the Winter or year; a strictly private family only will be acceptable as tenant. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, near Fifth-av. hotel, on 23d-st., to rent to a responsible private family; the house and furniture are in unexceptionable throughout. Full particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES ON 5th and Madison avs. and Murray Hill, to strictly private families, at $500 to $1,000 per month. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FACTORY ROOMS AND POWER TO LET—At Passaic, N. J., on the Erie R. R., within 16 miles of New-York. Apply to PHINEAS POTTER, No. 30 Platt-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, TO A PRIVATE family, a furnished house on 13th-st., near University-place. H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, A PORTION OF A house, say five or six rooms, with improvements, in a central locality, by an American family of adults; terms not to exceed $25 per month. Address C. B. 21, Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

WANTED—A CONVENIENT HOUSE (UNFURnished) in a good locality, west of 1st-av., for a responsible tenant; rent not to exceed $1,800 per annum. Address W. D., Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
No. 10 Pine-st.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,

Gives special attention to selling and renting first-class houses, both furnished and unfurnished, and obtaining loans on City property. He has for sale nearly all the best dwelling houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations that are offered in the market.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The following desirable dwelling-houses are offered for sale, with possession within thirty days, and are well worth the attention of purchasers:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—In fee, extra wide and deep.
97TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., built in a superior manner.
16TH-ST.—Opposite Dr. Tyng's church, elegant basement house.
16TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., 4 stories, 20x60 feet.
17TH-ST.—Near Union-square, extra wide, very desirable.
17TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., 4 stories, 27 by 70 feet, with extra lot.
19TH-ST.—Near Gramercy Park, beautiful English basement, perfect order.
20TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., well built, 22x60 feet, 4 stories.
26TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., elegant and extra built house.
27TH-ST.—Near 6th-av., medium sized brown-stone house.
29TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., elegant basement, beautifully situated.
33D-ST.—Near 5th-av., 3 stories and attic, well arranged and in fine order.
34TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., 4 stories, 25x60, tastefully remodeled.
36TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., beautiful basement house, with the elegant furniture.
36TH-ST.—Near Park-av., 4 stories, extra wide basement with back staircase.
39TH-ST.—Near Madison-av., extra wide and elegant house.
40TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., 22x71 feet, finished in fancy woods.
45TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., beautiful medium-sized house.
46TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., 4 stories, 18.9x24, in complete repair.
2D-AV.—Extra wide and first class, with stable.
2D-AV.—First class, with back building.
MADISON-AV.—Murray Hill, new and very desirable.
MADISON-AV.—Southwest corner of 34th-st., with stable.
5TH-AV.—Extra wide corner house with stable.
5TH-AV.—Corner 48th-st. and one adjoining, new and elegant.
9TH-AV.—Near 20th-st., beautiful basement.

For full particulars and permits to see the above, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

East 19th-st.—Three-story h. & b. s.	$35,000
East 32d-st.—Three-story h. & brick	15,000
East 49th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s., near 5th-av.	40,000
East 49th-st.—Four-story E. b. & s., near 5th-av.	25,000
East 38th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	21,000
East 39th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	30,000
West 27th-st.—Three-story h. & b. s.	14,000
West 38th-st.—Four-story E. b. brick	11,000
West 33d-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	25,000
West 36th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	28,000
West 42d-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	40,000
West 43th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s., near 5th-av.	25,000
Lexington-av.—Three-story h. & b. s.	20,000
Madison-av.—Four-story h. & b. s.	38,000

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable and valuable plot of ground containing about thirty (30) lots, including a water front of about one hundred and fifty (150) feet on the North River, south of Central Park; deep water and hard bottom. For an interview address Box No. 2,520 Post-office.

STORE ON SOUTH AND WATER STS. FOR SALE—69 feet on South and Water sts., by 180 feet deep; five stories and a cellar; good light on all four sides; well calculated for a first-class storage warehouse or factory; between Pike and Rutgers sts. Address J. I. JOHNSTON, Box No. 3,437 Post-office.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house No. 40 West 36th-st. Can be seen by permit only from SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 46 West 36th-st., furnished or unfurnished, or to rent furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$4,400.—FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-STORY and basement brick houses located on Myrtle-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, containing eight rooms, gas and water; finished in modern style. Apply to J. CLARKE, Walworth-st., first house north of Myrtle-av.; terms easy.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.

Houses for sale and to let. Fine building sites, situated on wide streets and avenues. Houses built to order, and money advanced to parties desiring to build. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st. Descriptive List issued Sept. 1.

FOR SALE, NEAR SING SING,

A beautifully situated and furnished country-seat, embracing thirty-six acres of land, a portion of which is in wood. The garden is under full cultivation, and the grounds are well supplied with a variety of fruits, and are highly ornamented with clumps of evergreen and deciduous trees. The house and furniture are in excellent order, and there are the conveniences of a bath-room, laundry, and a large and airy kitchen, with hot and cold water. The stabling and sheds are commodious, and there is a good farmer's house on the place and a spring of delicious water. The views, both inland and of the Hudson, are unsurpassed. The location is cool in Summer and warm in Winter. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—FOR SALE CHEAP—A store, hotel and boarding-house for $3,500, at Huguenot, Orange County, N. Y., near Erie Railway, about 84 miles from New-York City, on Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a rich and healthy valley, adjacent to wood, timber and mineral lands, near Mineral Springs, a resort for New-Yorkers, at the junction of a number of highways; garden, fruits, &c.; buildings and stables good; business long established; mail daily; title perfect; possession any time; terms easy; photograph mailed on application. Apply to or address SAM. VANTON, Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Situated on Newburgh Bay, east side of the river, comprising mountain, plain, wood and river lands, and many of the most superb building sites for country seats to be found anywhere on the North River; all are well supplied with pure water from never-failing springs. The above property is for sale in parcels to suit, from five (5) acres upward, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to CHAS. H. VAN AMBURGH, or in New-York to GEORGE WADE, No. 3 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF Long Island Sound, one hour distant from the City; one of the most beautifully located dwellings, with 10 acres, with stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees; unequaled view of water, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. Also, a new house, with four acres of land next and in full view of the Sound; suitable for boarding-house or Winter. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A NEW AND very desirable double house, built in a thorough manner, for a Winter and Summer residence; contains 14 rooms; location corner Highland and Essex avs., near Valley Depot; price $18,000. Also, a new English cottage with 9 rooms; price $9,000. Inquire for THOMAS, on premises; or apply (by letter only) to J. S. OTIS, care of H. B. Claflin & Co.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE PLACE, 37½ ACRES, south side Staten Island, with water front of 600 feet; immediately in front of the great fishing ground, Prince's Bay; an admirable place for a hotel; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN, N. J., A NEAT COTtage house, with gas and gas-fixtures and a garden front of 150 feet by 100 deep, full of choice shrubbery, fruit and shade trees; neighborhood unexceptionable. Call at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square.

$5,000—ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, of eight rooms, two verandas; garden, three lots. Roseville, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York. Horse cars to Newark and Orange. S. C. B., Box No. 224 Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station. J. H. PRATT, No. 66 Chambers-st.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM in Westchester County; plenty of fruit, good stock, tools, &c.; must be sold; possession any time. No brokers need apply. Address R. W., *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON AN improved avenue in Bergen; terms easy. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMERS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 32 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 28 feet 10 inches beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 180 feet x 31 feet beam.

ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 20-inch diameter, 24-inch stroke, Second-hand.
TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE; ALSO, brushes of every description, at the brush factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 167 Chambers-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 61 Broadway,
have opened a SPLENDID STOCK of SACQUES, PALETOTS and JACKETS in
THIBET, VELVET, BEAVER, ASTRACHAN and a great variety of other fancy materials.
Also, an
INVOICE of PARIS-MADE SACQUES and JACKETS.
LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 61 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition
NOVELTIES
Selected expressly for their
RETAIL TRADE,
Consisting of
PLAIN, STRIPED, CHENE, BROCHE, GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED VELOURS AND FAILLE SILKS,
In all the
LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORS.
EXTRA RICH AND MEDIUM QUALITIES IN WHITE AND COLORED SATINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
BLACK SILKS
In all the celebrated makes.
DRAP DE FRANCE, FAILLES, CASHMERE DE SOIES, TAFFETAS, &c.
ALSO,
"DRAP DE LA RE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HUGUENOTS. Characters by Mme. Parepa Rosa, Senora Angela Peralta, Mme. Natali Testa, Sig. Anastasi, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Medini, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RENT DAY. Characters by Messrs. W. R. Floyd, Mark Smith, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, C. H. Rockwell, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. H. Halley. To conclude with FORTY AND FIFTY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marioure, Wallace, Miss Woote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FRENCH SPY. Leading characters by Mlle. Marie Zoe and J. W. Albraugh.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st. 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Leading characters by Barney Williams and Julia Dean.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 8th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

BUNYAN HALL.
Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

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No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches have been received from Paris which state that affairs in Italy are very grave. It is the general belief that the whole nation will follow Gen. GARIBALDI in his patriotic effort to restore Rome to Italy. King VICTOR EMMANUEL will soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome as part of the Kingdom. GARIBALDI has named his son MENOTTI Generalissimo of the revolutionary forces. The latest reports in the North are rather unfavorable to the party of action.

The *Times*, in a leading article, officially denies that Earl DERBY has resigned his position as the head of the Ministry, or that he contemplated doing so.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the appointment of Mr. EDWARD MORTON to succeed Sir FREDERICK BRUCE.

In England, the Fenian alarm is subsiding, and the warlike preparations are being discontinued. One or two iron-clads, however, are to cruise off the Irish coast.

The mercantile House of T. J. RALLI, of London, has suspended payment.

The liabilities of CAMPBELL & SON, of Liverpool, will reach £250,000 sterling.

The *North German Gazette* expresses its firm conviction of the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace.

A bill for abolishing the Concordat has been introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath, and opposed by Government.

The Emperor NAPOLEON will return to Paris, from Biarritz, on the 15th inst.

GENERAL.

The case of Gen. IMBODEN is exciting some interest in Richmond. He applied to be permitted to register under the President's last Amnesty Proclamation, on taking an oath to support the Constitution, but was rejected. He now intends to apply to the United States District Court for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the registering officer to register his name. In case the Court refuses to grant the writ, he will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and thus test the validity of the oath required by the Reconstruction Act, and demonstrate what virtue there is in the pardon accorded by the President to the excluded class.

The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent says: "An attachment has been issued for Gen. BAKER to bring him again before the Judiciary Committee, and it is said he is now under arrest. The General will be required to explain many of his statements, which are in direct conflict, concerning President JOHNSON. It is understood that no member of the Committee gives the slightest credence to anything BAKER has said unless substantiated by other testimony."

The Central City (Col.) *Register* says that official information has been received that at the mustering out of the Montana militia two companies, numbering two hundred men, all mounted, equipped, and armed with Springfield rifles, deserted, under the leadership of one Capt. ROBERT HUGHES. It is supposed that they have gone on to the road between Colorado and Montana, and are intent on depredating on the routes of travel. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the capture of HUGHES.

The Northern Hotel, at Canandaigua, and outbuildings were totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning; partially insured. A man, name supposed to be MARBLE, from New-York, was burned to death.

A special dispatch from Ohio to the TIMES sets forth that Gen. HAYES' majority over the Democratic candidate is estimated at three thousand. At a meeting of the Union Club of Columbus, a resolution concurring with the Maryland nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency was adopted amid great enthusiasm.

A difficulty recently occurred on the Santa Fe overland route between the passengers of a stage coach and the soldiers who were escorting them. Three of the passengers were killed and the Sergeant in command of the soldiers severely wounded. The Sergeant was drunk and quarrelsome, which was the cause of the trouble.

Advices from Idaho give the details of more Indian outrages. JOSEPH F. COLWELL was shot and scalped near Owyhee, and his body burned by the savages. The miners were on a strike for $6 a day, and had formed a Miners' League to enable them to enforce their demands.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order authorizing the Treasurer of North Carolina to pay the amounts necessary for salaries and expenditures incurred in maintaining the quarantine on the coast of that State.

A barge loaded with lumber, while on her passage from Grand Haven to Chicago, on Wednesday night, was struck by a gale and driven ashore. Three of her crew were drowned.

LOCAL

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., delivered the second of a series of sermons on "The Liberty of Preaching," yesterday morning, to a large congregation, at the Church of the Holy Trinity. The Committee to which was referred the charges recently made against the reverend gentleman for preaching in a Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, without the consent of the Episcopal Bishop of that diocese, has decided that he must be tried.

There were four seizures reported Saturday by the officers of the Internal Revenue. One hundred barrels of whisky at Pier No. 1 North River; twenty-five barrels of whisky at East River Pier, foot of Duane-street; twenty-two barrels of spirits at Albany Pier, and an illicit distillery in Tremont-street, near Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn.

The Distillers' and Rectifiers' Protective Association held a meeting Saturday evening and listened to the reports of the Executive and a Special Committee concerning an interview held with Secretary McCULLOCH, and the organizing of an Association in Philadelphia. They also appointed an Executive Committee to act for the month, commencing the 16th inst.

The calendar at the Court of Special Sessions was again a light one, the greater number of cases being petty in character. They were thirty-nine in all; twenty-one of petty larceny, eleven of assault and battery, two of gambling, one of abandonment, two of violating the Health Law, and two of misdemeanor.

The Society for the Increase of the Ministry held its eleventh annual meeting at Christ Church, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. A favorable report was read by one of the Executive Committee, and a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM F. MORGAN.

Mrs. MATILDA WEBSTER, residing in Brooklyn, by mistake took an overdose of morphine on Friday, and died Saturday. A *post mortem* examination was made yesterday.

A public meeting in behalf of City Evangelization was held last evening at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, in Madison-square. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. DURYEA and Rev. Mr. SUTPHEN.

The number of deaths in the City during the week ending Oct. 12, was 434, being 33 less than for the previous week, and six more than for the corresponding week of the year 1866.

The Jerome Park races have been postponed until the 15th inst.

A further advance in Breadstuffs was noted on Saturday, on a more active business. Heavy export purchases of Flour and Wheat were reported, and the freight engagements were quite extensive at former rates. Provisions were less active; Pork and Lard cheaper. Cotton attracted more attention. Petroleum was less buoyant.

The Result of the Late Elections—Its Causes and Consequences.

The result of the late elections is not due to any increase of Democratic strength, but simply to a falling off in the Republican vote. Practically, so far as carrying States and electing candidates are concerned, it comes to the same thing; but in speculating upon the causes of the result, and the inferences which it warrants, a very clear distinction must be made.

The success of the Democrats is not due to any increased popular support won for their principles or party. It does not show that any greater number of the voters of the country approve of their principles or desire to put them in power. It only shows that a good many Republicans have, for some reason or other, become dissatisfied with the conduct of the Republican Party, and have not voted at all. There is nothing to indicate that they have voted with the Democrats, save in exceptional cases; they have simply staid at home. There is evidently enough of them to hold the balance of power, and if they should finally decide to go over to the Democrats, they would give that party a fair chance of resuming control of our national politics. But they have as yet given no indications of such a purpose.

What is it which has thus, for the moment, alienated them from the Republican Party? Nothing, certainly, in the principle and policy of that party, as laid down in its platforms and resolutions. Nothing which it did during the war for the salvation of the Union. Nothing which it did after the war for the restoration of the Union, upon the principles which the war had established, and for the equal civil rights and immunities of all classes of our people. Not one in ten of the Republicans who have not voted at this election, desires or would consent to abrogate any of the measures by which these results have been brought about. No one would dream of setting aside the Emancipation Proclamation, the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, or the guarantee of equal civil rights to the negroes of the South. Nor do we think it by any means clear that they would favor the exclusion of the enfranchised slaves from the ballot-box. They have, it is true, in Ohio refused to admit negroes to the suffrage on equal terms with the whites; but there are practical reasons for allowing negroes to vote in the South, which do not prevail in the North,—and in spite of the loud demands made in the name of universal freedom and equal justice by the apostles of "progress," *practical* considerations have, and always will have, much more weight than abstract principles in deciding the result of an election. The negroes in the South are too numerous to be subjected to the arbitrary control of the whites. Their rights of person and of property demand protection, and in this country we recognize no mode of protection by Government, except by participation in it. No community could long exist in peace where half the people, more or less, depended wholly on the other half for the enjoyment of their rights. Political considerations, moreover, will reinforce this argument. Republicans everywhere feel anxious to retain the ascendency of the party, and they know that the South cannot now be made or kept Republican except by negro votes. In Ohio and other Northern States none of these motives have any considerable weight.

We think it is universally recognized by all Republicans, therefore, as a necessity, that the right of suffrage should extend to the negroes in the South. It is not because the party has taken this ground that it has been defeated, nor would the party be strengthened by abandoning it. It is too late in the day for any party to maintain that this is exclusively "a white man's Government." And under ordinary circumstances, and apart from other influences, we do not doubt that in Ohio, as in every other Northern State, a majority of the people would vote in favor of negro suffrage.

But we do not think that the great body of the people, or of the Republican Party, are satisfied with the manner in which this question has been treated. They are not satisfied that we have the right to force universal negro suffrage upon the people of the Southern States at the point of the bayonet, and to exclude those States from the Union until they accept it; nor that it would be good policy to exercise the right if we had it. Still less are they satisfied that it is either just, or expedient, while thus admitting the negroes to the ballot-box, without qualifications of any kind, to exclude the great body of the whites,—thus handing over the government of those States to the absolute control of the negroes within them. The practical result of such a policy shocks the public sense of justice. Every man, no matter how strong his party feeling may be, shrinks from a policy so entirely at war with fair dealing.

And while these acts of the Republican Party have excited discontent, the speeches, menaces, and loose talk of many of its most influential members have done still more in the same direction. The threat constantly held over the South that, if it does not take this it shall be forced to take something worse:—the menaces of confiscation;—the bullying insolence which such men as WADE, CHANDLER, NYE, ASHLEY, and men of their stamp, mistake for statesmanship, and the coarse, vulgar and offensive tone they habitually adopt toward all who differ from them in opinion;—the evident purpose of leading political managers to perpetuate their own power by excluding the South from all share in the Presidential election;—the fulsome laudation and servile sycophancy displayed, on every occasion and in every relation, toward the negro, and the open, undisguised contempt with which the pretensions of white men, even to an equality of faculties, privileges and rights, are treated by some of the fanatics who claim to be Republican leaders—these are among the things which have helped to disgust thousands of the calmer and more considerate members of the party and to hold them aloof from the political contests of the day.

These are faults that ought never to have been committed. If the party had not been so strong in numbers and in position, its leaders never would have ventured upon such experiments. It has been betrayed by overconfidence into arrogance and injustice. Its temper has been harsh, overbearing and cruel, instead of generous, liberal and magnanimous; and, as always happens in such cases, it has been quite as timid and subservient in regard to its self-assumed leaders, as it has been remorseless toward those who were in its power. The party in the French Revolution which was most ferocious in its dealings with the helpless victims of its fury, trembled and cowered beneath the lash of MARAT, DANTON and ROBESPIERRE. Political human nature is not changed by lapse of space or time.

What is wanted, therefore, to give the Republican Party its old strength is, not any change in its fundamental principles or aims, but a better temper and a calmer mind,—less intolerance and greater moderation. It is the party, and the only party, which represents the advancing sentiment of the age,—which aids the cause of political progress and responds to the higher aspirations and nobler aims of each successive political generation. This is its strength, and if wisely used, this will give it a permanent hold on the confidence and support of the people. The Democratic Party has made no progress in either. It is the party of reaction,—of reaction not only against the mistakes and heedless imprudences of the Republicans, but against the principles and ideas which have become an essential part of the very framework and substance of the nation. Nothing can give such a party even a temporary triumph but the blunders and wrongs into which too great success may betray its opponents. All that is needed now is that these be promptly and thoroughly redeemed.

Italy and Garibaldi.

There is no exaggeration in the language that describes the situation in Italy as grave. It could not well be more so. When GARIBALDI refused his parole to abstain from further acts of hostility against the Papacy, that refusal was in itself the clearest and most unmistakeable call upon the party of action to throw aside the scabbard. When he seized the first opportunity to attempt an escape from Caprera, that attempt was the plainest intimation to his followers that the crisis was urgent; that delay was out of the question, and that the time had come when, at all hazards, all Italians who looked to him for guidance were to advance on Rome. His published manifesto may have appealed to the imagination of the waverers more vividly, but as a plain and immediate call to arms, nothing that GARIBALDI could have said or done if at liberty could have been more certain to call forth a prompt response than his conduct under restraint. After all, GARIBALDI is just as much the vital force in Italian policy when a prisoner at Caprera as when leading the material force of Garibaldini. It has been too much the custom since Aspromonte to sneer at the party of action as merely "men with red shirts and cheap rifles." These said men have occasionally, it is true, been its sole representatives as far as actual fighting; but all Italians must be at heart latent members of the party of action, deterred only from actively joining it by motives of loyalty to their Sovereign, love of order, respect for treaty obligations, unwillingness to break with France—in short, by some one or more of a dozen different causes which at any moment too dictatorial a hint from France, a word of encouragement from Prussia, or simply an access of patriotism among themselves, may render powerless to affect them. It would seem from the latest advices, indeed, that the charm had at length been broken. An actual advance on Rome by Italian troops, and a proclamation by VICTOR EMMANUEL declaring Rome a part of the Kingdom of Italy, are said to be imminent. Cardinal ANTONELLI has, it is alleged, directly charged the Italian Government with "connivance" with the insurrection, and the very fact of the charge having been made is strong proof of the gravity of the position.

The ultimate gaining of Rome by Italy has for so long been a mere question of time that, supposing it now to take place, the mere fact will sink into comparative unimportance in view of the means by which it was accomplished, the influences which set those means in action, and the results likely to flow from their use. Of course it will be GARIBALDI's hand that has cut the tangled web of diplomacy, and broken down the stronghold in which NAPOLEON—who in some things neither learns nor forgets any more than a Bourbon—has so long and so pertinaciously attempted to maintain his influence in the midst of a foreign country. But it is impossible not to connect the electrical shock that seems to have precipitated VICTOR EMMANUEL and his army on the walls of Rome with the prompt and energetic utterance of Prussia with regard to the diplomatic restraints to which Italy had been subjected. If, as is asserted, French iron-clads were hastily got ready when the first Garibaldian movement was announced, how will NAPOLEON take things when he is openly defied by Italy, acting with the marked approval of his hated enemy, Prussia? BISMARCK never yet delivered a harder blow nor a more skillful one. If war should come, Prussia, fighting against French dictation in Italy, will stand before the world in a very different light from that in which she would have done had she gone to war about a few fortresses in Luxemburg.

Presidential Candidates.

A great many of our contemporaries are drawing the inference that the result of the Ohio election takes Mr. CHASE and Mr. WADE out of the list of Presidential aspirants and candidates. If the peculiar measures with which they have identified themselves, and with which they have linked their fortunes, have been repudiated by the voters of their own State, it is argued that they cannot expect such support as will give either of them the chance of a nomination. It is always held that a candidate should carry his own State; and though we have had Presidents who have failed in this particular, yet the prospect, one way or the other, is sure to have very great weight in deciding whether or no an aspirant shall become a nominee. In this case, moreover, the fundamental feature in the platform occupied by the two prominent Ohio candidates—negro suffrage—has been specifically condemned by the voters of Ohio on a distinct issue, and condemned by a large majority of votes. There was no complication whatever on the point; and as both candidates have expressed their willingness to stand or fall by the popular decision on it, it holds to argument that their political fate is decided while this continues, as it must continue, to be the main question before the nation.

In thus agreeing to accept the fortune, or the misfortune, which has fallen upon them so unexpectedly, Messrs. CHASE and WADE have done no more than is necessary to be done in any event by a large number of prospective Presidential candidates. It may be very hard to resign the prospect of a position so fascinating to all men except Gen. BUTLER; but it is an experience which falls to so many distinguished Americans in the course of their lifetime, that it is impossible for us to give any one of them more than the passing sympathy which must always be awakened in humane minds by the spectacle of ruined hopes.

Gen. BUTLER, it would seem, must also be counted out as a prospective candidate for what he calls "that degraded place," the Presidency. In the letter from him to Mr. Blank, which we published last Saturday, he practically resigned all his chances (if he ever had any) of being ANDREW JOHNSON's successor; and he will doubtless be left to enjoy that "independence of thought and action" which he declares he "would not sacrifice to be President ten times over." In thus laying himself on the shelf, Gen. BUTLER compels us to count out a candidate who, it would seem, was desired for the Presidency by at least one man—the unnamed correspondent to whom he sent his unaddressed communication.

Of the long list of Republican aspirants still remaining in the field, there will doubtless be a large number compelled to withdraw by circumstances, long before the Nominating Convention meets. Some will quietly give up the race without saying anything about it; while others will adopt the BUTLER style of announcing their declination—it being always understood, however, in the latter cases, that each and all of the individuals are ready to *reconsider* the question of declination, if it appear that the dear people are determined not to be baulked in their purpose of electing the best man,—even though he be very modest and retiring.

Notwithstanding, however, that a proviso of this kind is always understood in these matters, we are sure it would add to the comfort and happiness of a large number of more or less distinguished American citizens, during the next twelvemonth, if they would resolutely announce to their ardent admirers, that under no circumstances will they be candidates for the Presidency, to which they may have been nominated by these admirers. It must be a fearful thing to be held in the condition of suspense, which will be the fate of all Presidential aspirants for the next year. And we feel confident they would not find it hard to persuade the people to relieve nearly all of them permanently from their distractions.

How a Great French Company is Managed.

The French Navigation Company, the *Messageries Imperial*, which by the excellence of its steamers, machinery and organization, has almost driven the English from the Mediterranean, and is giving them a close run on the Indian Ocean, has its works at the little port of La Ciotat, in the south of France. Six thousand of the inhabitants of this little town of ten thousand are the workmen of the Company and their families. They have model dwellings, market, grounds for recreation, libraries, and progressive schools of the most admirable character, all furnished by the Company. There are infant schools, boys' schools, an hour's daily instruction paid for as labor, in labor time, for all apprentices, evening schools in drawing and mathematics for boys and men, every facility, in short, for the most thorough scientific training, while the officers of the Company, and the foremen and engineers of the works, are graduates in the highest schools of France.

The result is a great and increasing intelligence, a moral tone which is the astonishment of the authorities, and an entire absence of any disposition to engage in strikes or trades union combinations. Every man and boy is interested in the success of the Company, and eager to fit himself for the higher posts in its employment. The great iron establishment at Creuset is organized in a similar manner, and the result is that it is able to compete with the most successful in the world. In such establishments a strike is as impossible as a mutiny in a well-organized and properly-officered military corps. Here are examples which the captains of industry in England and America would do well to follow.

MINOR TOPICS.

Ex-President PIERCE was generally thought to have done his utmost in the way of muddy rhetoric, when he proposed, in 1863, to "build up a great mausoleum of hearts to which men who yearn for liberty will in after years resort." But now the same gentleman tells us he has been latterly wont "to breast and smile back defiance at what he has believed to be the torrent of evil." However, what Mr. PIERCE has been doing is nothing to the pranks played by certain States. For example, "Montana—far-off Montana" actually "came over the mountains with her trumpet-tone" calling out, in rather a general way, "Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave!"—though what claims Montana has upon Munich, or what Munich has to do with the elections, does not appear. Then, "*Montagne-Verte*—a noble State," more commonly called Vermont, spoke encouragement, while "California came booming over cape and ocean." What cape or what ocean California boomed over, it is hard to imagine—unless possibly she boomed across to China, and so around *via* the Atlantic Cable and Cape Race. However, it seems the object of this booming was "to assure us that the Pacific has recovered its feet." We hasten to congratulate that venerable body of water on the achievement.

The whisky people keep the Press well supplied with rumors, ostensibly from Washington, about intended action of the Government on the whisky business. The other day we were assured on the "best authority," that the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue was to be abolished because of its injurious influence on the Democratic Party; and now we are told that Gen. HILLYER is to be made President of the Board, which is supposed to be a shorter method of remedying the evil complained of. We venture to say that all these reports are pure inventions. The Board was never stronger at Washington than it is now, and neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the President has the least thought of abolishing it. Moreover, as the Board elects its own President, and as Assistant Treasurer VAN DYCK has held that post from its organization, we do not think he is at all likely to be displaced by appointment from Washington. Col. MESSMORE was a member of the Board as Special Agent of the Treasury Department. His place will be filled by Mr. PARNELL, another Special Agent. That is all the change likely to be made.

The Rochester *Democrat*, now that the people of Ohio have rejected negro suffrage, proposes that Congress shall force it upon them by law. This is in accordance with the bill brought into Congress by Senator SUMNER at the last session, which received the support of the Radical members and of the Radical press. It was urged by Mr. SUMNER himself, on the ground that we had the same right to force negro suffrage upon the Northern States that we had upon the Southern; and that it would be the height of injustice to adopt a different treatment for the two sections. It is not at all unlikely that this is the ground which will now be taken, in view of the elections, by the extreme wing of the Radicals. They will scarcely be able, however, to force it upon the Republican Party.

The Democrats generally seem to look upon the recent elections as a guarantee of their speedy return to power. They feel strong enough now to put *anybody* on their tickets with a certainty of electing him. Naturally enough under such a state of things, the most bitter Copperheads are rushing to the front and taking the conduct and control of the party into their own hands. FERNANDO WOOD is making nominations, laying down platforms and fixing things generally for the party in this City. He proclaims, in the most self-complacent and confident manner, his determination to be the next Mayor, and is putting his most faithful henchmen in nomination for every office that is open. And thus far he seems to be having everything his own way. The prospect now is that the Democratic Party here will very speedily swing back to its *status ante bellum*,—with WOOD for its leader, and Copperheads of the most pronounced stripe for subordinate officers. The party will make some fatal blunder in its overweening self-confidence if it is not careful;—but the worse it behaves, the better for the Republicans.

We are glad to see that our City authorities are waking up to the importance of preventing encroachments on Broadway. That street ought to be at least twenty feet wider than it is, but that is past praying for. But it is not too late to prevent private parties from gradually taking possession of it for their own business purposes. The Common Council, after once granting permission to the Park Bank to occupy three or four feet of the Broadway sidewalk, for an ornamental portico to its new building, has rescinded its former action, and requires them to keep to the line. Now, we call on them to do the same thing along the whole line of Broadway. At least *one-fourth* of the sidewalk on each side of that street, is now monopolized by porticos, railings, basement entrances, steps, &c., erected solely for the convenience of private parties, and withdrawing just so much of the thoroughfare from public use. This is all wrong. There is no reason why the public should make a present, to the owner of a basement, of land enough for an entrance; let him furnish it from his own premises. One of the best things Mayor WOOD ever did was to recommend that all these incumbrances be swept away and the Broadway sidewalk carried plumb up to the City line; but, as usual, he abandoned it when he found it was likely to cost him some votes. The project ought to be revived and carried out.

The *Tribune* is very justly and vigorously urging education and the general dissemination of knowledge, as the only remedy for disastrous election results. "Wherever there is ignorance," says the *Tribune*, "there is peril," to the cause of good government and to the institutions of the country. Very true:—but ought not our neighbor to have borne this in mind when laboring for the introduction to the suffrage, of half a million of the most ignorant voters to be found in this or any other country? Would it not have been wise to insist upon a little education for them, before clothing them with so preponderant a political power?

Probably no one man in the South did half as much as W. L. YANCEY to precipitate the country into civil war. He devoted the last years of his political life to "firing the Southern heart," and arousing Southern passion, to a pitch which would make it easy, on the election of a Republican President, to force the South into rebellion. He was a man of brilliant talents and commanding eloquence, and his speeches in the North in 1859, tending to satisfy the Democracy that the South would be justified in seceding, produced a very marked effect. He died during the war—the cause he had advocated was crushed out, and now his brother, Hon. B. C. YANCEY, in Alabama, is one of the strongest and most zealous advocates of reconstruction under the act of Congress.

The Common Council has vindicated, through a decision of the Court of Appeals, its right to license, regulate and control the hackmen of the City. Very well. Now let it make use of its power for the public good. There are a good many things connected with our City Government which reflect very little credit, either on it or on the ability of our people to manage their own affairs; but there is nothing quite so outrageous or quite so infamous as the hack system of New-York. There is not a third or a tenth rate city in Europe which is not infinitely ahead of us in this, as in a good many other matters of city regulation. If the Common Council will adopt some stringent rules and compel the hackmen to obey them; if they will fix decent rates of fare and compel the hackmen to observe them; if they will convert the whole tribe from a horde of yelling, bullying ruffians into a decent, orderly and honest-dealing class of men, they will confer a boon on the City for which they will deserve and receive the public gratitude. The people want a hack system which will give them easy, safe, comfortable and reasonably cheap means of locomotion; and they do not care a straw what quarter it comes from. They will thank any branch of the Government which will secure it for them.

The *Nation* thinks that the recent elections "afford proof that a military man may be needed in the Presidential election to arouse popular enthusiasm." We do not think it is precisely that which will be needed; the people will rather demand some candidate, in whose disinterested devotion to the public good, in whose attachment to the Union, and in whose general good sense and practical judgment, they can have confidence. They are not willing, evidently, to trust the fate of the country to men whose personal ambition, political passion and eagerness for office blind them to the real wants and necessities of the country. If they can find such a man as they want among those who rendered effective service in crushing the rebellion and saving the Union, they will be very likely to make him their candidate; and the chances are that they *can* and *will*.

The Democratic State Convention denounced the Excise Law as an unwarrantable interference with "social and *religious* customs." Pray what "religious" customs of the Irish or Germans, are in the least interfered with by that law? The *Nation* suggests that the Convention evidently supposed that drinking lager beer was some "sacred religious rite," which the intolerance of the law had prohibited. It declares this to be a mistake,—that drinking either whisky or beer is a purely secular performance. The Democracy could hardly be expected to be very accurate in the matter of theology.

Now that the English have resolved on a war against the King of Abyssinia, everybody is trying to show how expensive and useless it will be. So since our Government began war on the Western Indians, nearly all the officials in that region are trying to prove that we shall be beaten in it, and that by far the best way of dealing with the savages would be to buy them off again—as they have been bought off a thousand times already. If this course shall finally be adopted, we hope they will be a little careful about giving them very large supplies of powder and ball; for, although very acceptable presents to the Indians, they are apt to become a little dangerous to the givers. The most sensible suggestion we have seen for a settlement of these troubles is that of Judge KINNEY, that the Indians be settled on reservations, and governed by the National authorities. The attempt to recognize and treat the several tribes as independent nations has caused a great share of our troubles with them.

The Jerome Park Races.

The October races at *Jerome Park* begin to-morrow. Saturday was to have been the opening day, but the rain of Friday night spoiled the track. The races set down for Saturday, therefore, (which, by the way, was an extra day—not one of the regular season,) were postponed till to-morrow. They were a hurdle race and three *flat* races, as they are styled. If the weather is fine the attractions will crowd the grounds. Everything at Jerome Park is now in splendid order. The arrangements and regulations of the Jockey Club for the admission of visitors to all parts of the course and grounds have been made much more liberal than they have been hitherto. There is no finer or more enjoyable excursion in the neighborhood of the City than this.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera and German Drama.

We are now in full opera season, and the revival of MEYERBEER's "Hugenots" may be said to have fixed the interest of our musical amateurs upon this species of the writer's entertainments. The second performance of this massive work will occur this evening, with the cast which made so remarkable an impression on Friday evening's audience, the largest so far this season; that is to say, Mme. PAREPA ROSA as *Valentine*, a part in which she took musical New-York by storm on that occasion; Señora PERALTA—whose talent attacks all schools of music with equal effect—as the *Queen*; Signori ORLANDINI and BELLINI as *Nevers* and *St. Bris*, and Sig. ALAESTASI in his most ambitious flight as *Raoul*, with Sig. MEDINI, who is to be reckoned among the best of *Marcels*, and Mme. TESTA in one of her most congenial rôles, that of the *Page*. No work presents fairer opportunities for the exhibition of MARETZEK's orchestra and splendid chorus than this gorgeous masterpiece of MEYERBEER, and it is unnecessary to say they are all taken advantage of. A new comic opera, with the title of "Don Bucefalo," by CAGNONI, is underlined by Mr. MARETZEK as "in active preparation."

Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK made her second appearance at the Academy, and in America, on Saturday evening, in a mildly benevolent and not unpoetical German play, entitled "Deborah," the argument of which has been made familiar to playgoers in this country and England through the drama of "Leah, the Forsaken." The greatest difference between the German piece and the American adaptation consists in this: In the latter the persecution of the Jewess and the disasters of the lovers arise out of the cowardly fears and malignant pursuit of the renegade schoolmaster, and in the former her great wrong comes from and has everywhere for its background the tattle of a village. Every act in the piece which Dr. MOSENTHAL wrote, and which Mlle. JANAUSCHEK plays, begins with a little tumult of small talk, in which the bigoted opinions of a village schoolmaster, grocer, baker, and the conventional superstitious old woman, are put forth and discussed. It is not difficult to fathom the reasons of the American dramatist for the alterations which he made. The deeper thinking German auditor does not demand, as our native playgoer does, that the Cause in a piece shall be as bold and directly prominent as the Effect, or that the sufferings of the heroines of our dramas must be the apparent result of the designs of a contrast personage. But this necessity is natural, and arises from that human feeling which demands a palpable object for indignation as well as for pity and love. The victim of accident will arouse our compassion less than the victim of evil machinations. All the evil in the story must be the work, directly or indirectly, of that character who is presented in the most odious light, and it will not weaken the sympathy of an audience if others besides the heroine are deceived by him. The apparent according to these rules, was made in "Leah," the principal mover in the persecution of the Jewess, instead of being, as he is in "Deborah," simply the agent of the designs of others. The act culminations in the German play are less hurried, and there is much greater elaboration of scenes and characters than in the other, but then this merit scarcely helps the piece to favor unless all the parts are played by excellent artists, and that does not happen to be the case at the Academy. Above a mild surrounding, however, of skillful but entirely unimpressive actors, Mlle. JANAUSCHEK towers very grandly. Few parts so well as that of the high-hearted *Deborah* furnish so many opportunities for the employment of her poetical gestures and her wealth of oriental poses. The part has never had so impassioned a representation as on Saturday night, and the grand nature of the beautiful young enthusiast who has her first love to bestow—and bestows it, to her unhappy cost, upon the feeble-hearted Christian, had a vivid realization, which it is impossible to render more complete or more perfect. True *artistes*, as Mlle. JANAUSCHEK appears to be, she reads with regard only for the true and deep sense of her part, and relies wholly for stage effect upon the most exact expression of its poetry. The curse, in the fourth act, was sealed with a solemn intensity that was entirely in contrast to the loudness which has marked its delivery at other hands, and on the last picture of all, the tableau of *Deborah's* forgiveness, the curtain fell on Saturday upon a pathetic situation most chastely and perfectly expressed. "Deborah" is to be repeated on Thursday evening.

Steinway Hall.

The second of Mr. HARRISON's Sunday Concerts, given last evening, brought together in splendid combination the hearty piano playing of M. LEOPOLD DE MEYER and the elaborate and perfect vocalism of Madame PAREPA-ROSA. The result was that Steinway Hall was scarcely large enough to contain all the people who came to enjoy this remarkable fraternization of talent. The programme contained nothing which had not already been heard, and although the performance suggests many complimentary allusions, still it may not be absolutely necessary to repeat what the public are already familiar with, namely, that HULLAH's descriptive song, "The Storm," and HANDEL's "Let the Bright Seraphim," with "Sing, Birdie, Sing," for an *encore*, could not be more feelingly or impressively sung than they were by Madame ROSA,—that DE MEYER's "Revoir de New-York," the "Fantasie on Norma" and their *encores* created the *furore* of the night,—that CARL ROSA's "Fantasie on the Russian Patriotic Hymn," his performance of SPOHR's trying "Adagio," as well as the familiar overtures from MOZART and WEBER, and LISZT's last "March," by the orchestra, were thoroughly well done under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS's graceful leadership.

It is only necessary to name over such a programme for those who were not present to immagine what a pleasant evening, with the best music, was afforded; those who enjoyed it don't need to be reminded of an enjoyment; it is not possible for them to forget. The next of Mr. HARRISON's concerts is announced for Thursday, and on that evening Mme. ELIZA LUSLEY, from the Paris and Milan opera-houses, will make her *début* in this country.

Fifth-avenue Theatre.

The little hall on Twenty-fourth-street, now known as the Fifth-avenue Theatre, was first opened by Ethiopian minstrel companies, which never succeeded in making the place a favorite with the folks who were likely for the sake of convenience to go there. For six weeks past a party of vaudeville performers, headed by Mr. LEFFINGWELL and Mrs. SMILEY BROWN, has been playing there to increasing audiences. The entertainments presented are of the "Old Olympic" order—burlesques, farces and comedicttas, wherein there is no serious or gloomy element whatever—nothing but unsuppressible fun. Mr. LEFFINGWELL dresses in hideously comic dresses and utters innumerable jokes, sometimes of a less delicate order than propriety ought to suggest. Mrs. BROWN sings and capers archly about in her charming way, which is nothing if not delicate, and the rest of the company are as funny as the laws permit; and these have all gained such a reputation for scaring away dull care, that it brings hundreds of amusement seekers to their doors. This proves that there are a great many people living above Twenty-third-street who have been waiting for a theatre to come to them before (

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 13.

GEN. GRANT.

The Copperheads are again setting snares for Gen. GRANT. Immediately after the late elections the statement was sent out from there that Gen. GRANT had expressed himself much pleased with the result. Those who know Gen. GRANT's habitual reticence on all subjects will not need to be assured that he has said nothing which can, by any possibility, be tortured into an indorsement of the temporary success of the party that he has always stigmatized as disloyal during the war. In addition to this, the *Evening Star* of this city, which is usually correct on such matters, says it is authorized to pronounce the statement untrue.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE PRESIDENT.

The application for a Court of Inquiry by Gen. SICKLES has been smothered by the President, and it will probably not be heard of again. It was asserted in official quarters, some time ago, that the President had referred certain points in the application to the Attorney-General for his opinion, among them one inquiring as to whether he had the power, under the Articles of War, to refuse the application, the language of the articles being peculiar on that point; but the Attorney-General has not submitted any opinion as yet. There are no papers on the subject in his office, and it cannot be learned that any investigation of the subject has been made by him. It is believed that the papers slean in the pigeon-holes at the White House, and that it is intended they shall remain there until they are forgotten.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Gen. SCHOFIELD left for Richmond this morning. The story that he was called here by the President is not true. He came up to see Gen. GRANT. The election in his district comes off on Tuesday of next week. He has no doubt but that the Convention will be carried, and thinks it likely that a majority of delegates will be Republican in politics. It is probable that he may ask for a short leave of absence after his election is over.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary STANTON will leave the city on a visit to Ohio to-morrow. His health has been much benefited by his visit North.

THE MARYLAND GOVERNMENT.

The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary on the Maryland Government will begin its investigations here to-morrow. A quorum of the Whole Committee, Messrs. BOUTWELL, CHURCHILL, THOMAS, LAWRENCE and MARSHALL will be present.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The House Select Committee on Southern Railroads will leave this city for their trip South on Wednesday next, the 16th inst. They will be absent about a month, and will visit Richmond, Charleston, Chattanooga and Nashville. Col. MCCLURG, of Missouri, a member of the Committee, arrived last night.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 13.

LOYAL SOUTHERN CLAIMANTS FOR COTTON.

The judgments of the United States Court of Claims in the Southern cotton cases, awarded by the Court in June last to loyal Southern claimants, amounting to $100,000, (not two or three millions as heretofore reported,) have been adjudicated, and payment made upon the face of the judgments, after a reduction of two and a half per cent., by the Secretary of the Treasury. These are the first judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of loyal Southern claimants for cotton captured by the United States forces, the proceeds of which were turned over to the Treasury. OWEN & WILSON, Attorneys, Washington, D. C., obtained $51,000 of the settlement. Twenty-seven cases were tried and submitted to the Court at its session last Winter, only fourteen of which were decided in favor of the claimants; the decision in the remaining cases being reserved. The successful claimants are residents of Charleston, Mobile and Atlanta. The Court required of these parties the most stringent proof that they never voluntarily did any act in furtherance of the rebellion; one such act would have destroyed their claims upon the Government.

CONSUL AT TUNIS.

It will be recollected that Mr. PERRY, our Consul at Tunis, was among the Government officers abroad whom Mr. MCCRACKEN, in a letter to the Secretary of State, accused of hostility to the Administration. When Mr. MCCRACKEN's letter reached Mr. PERRY, the latter tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted, as in the case of Mr. MOTLEY. Mr. PERRY subsequently sought to withdraw his resignation, but without success, as the President had appointed Mr. H. HEAP to fill the vacancy. Mr. PERRY is on his way home. Mr. HEAP has not yet started for his post of duty.

GOVERNMENT LANDS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The former session of Congress the Secretary of War was authorized to sell the grounds and property of the Government at Harper's Ferry, and arrangements were afterward made by the Department to bring them into market. But there appears to be a stay of the proceedings, the heirs of those who sold the property to the Government now claiming that the deed expressly provides the land conveyed to the United States should be used only by the Government, and by no other parties. The amount purchased was about 121 acres for $7,000. The deed was executed by GEORGE WASHINGTON, who acted in behalf of the Government.

PUBLIC LANDS IN OREGON AND COLORADO.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received returns from the Surveyor-General at Eugene City, Oregon, showing the completion of the survey of sixteen townships near the Columbus River, in Wasco and Umatilla Counties in that State, covering an area of over three hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred acres. These lands are usually high and gently rolling prairie, with a soil of first and second rate, well adapted for grazing purposes. The tract is watered by John Day's River and several tributaries of the Columbia River. There are tracts of timber along these streams, consisting generally of cottonwood or juniper. Settlers are found in almost every portion of the surveyed premises. The Commissioner has also received from the Surveyor-General at Denver, Colorado, the returns of the survey of the first correction-line, southwest eighteen miles through Jefferson into Park County in that Territory; the survey of the second correction-line south, west eighty miles through El Paso and Park Counties, through the south part to the gold regions in the snowy Range; also the survey of the ninth-guide meridian west, between the first and second standards south; also in Park County over the mountains just east of the South Park. These surveys are wholly over a mountaneous country, and are made to afford the necessary base for the survey of the mineral lands in that portion of Colorado.

SOUTHERN TREATMENT OF NORTHERN MEN.

Hon. JOHN P. C. SHANKS, Chairman of, and J. D. LARRABEE, Clerk to the Committee on the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens during the rebellion, left Washington to-night for Boston, where the Committee will hold its session for the purpose of taking testimony in the New-England States.

Foreign Ministers in Washington.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.

The Corps Diplomatique has just been increased by the arrival here this afternoon of GEO. RICHTER, the Minister from Hayti. He is a white man, but his Secretary, ALFRED BOX, is a dark mulatto. Never before in the history of this country has there been such a numerous body of foreign representatives at Washington as at the present time.

One of the most popular and high-toned of the South American Ministers, Mr. MELINA, is about to leave; but it is hoped that he will, after a time, return to this country. He is a modest, unassuming gentleman, who has done much to strengthen the bonds between the South American Republics and their portly North American sister.

Mr. ROMERO, unless he becomes Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, is also likely to again show his familiar face on the avenue and in the lobby of Congress. The Brazilian Minister, soon after his presentation to the President, went home on leave of absence, but will probably return to Washington, unless he can secure a more congenial mission at some European Court, having lived long at Vienna. He is a poet of great eminence, and has the advantage of having a pretty daughter. The Chilian Minister, Mr. GANA, is a gentleman of high accomplishments, and the author of several works. The Portuguese, Spanish and French Ministers were all directors of the Foreign service of their respective countries before coming to the United States. They are bureau men in the best sense of the word—steady workers, without being brilliant men of selves.

In the absence of the Portuguese Minister the Legation is in charge of his first Secretary, Mr. ROSAS, who is called the saint of the diplomatic wing of the Roman Catholic Church in Washington, from his devotion to that Church. Baron GEROLT, the veteran Prussian Minister, is also a Roman Catholic, which is not usual for Prussian diplomats, he hailing from Catholic Rhenish Prussia. His house is the great resort of diplomats, his charming daughter contributing much to make it agreeable. The new Italian and Grecian Ministers are among the most distinguished of the corps; both having high official positions in their own countries, and being men of universal reputation for scholarship. The new Turkish Minister was Consul at Naples for many years, and is a gentleman of French Levantine descent and of great self-assurance and knowledge of the world.

The new English Minister is not definitely appointed, though the London *Times* announces the nomination of Mr. THORNTON, late Minister to Brazil and recently appointed to Lisbon, a gentleman who springs from an old landed gentry family, and who has the reputation of being an able man. The Prussian, Italian and Grecian Ministers are elderly gentlemen, while the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Belgian and Austrian Ministers are comparatively young men. The jolly Russian Minister is too well known in Boston to require any description. His wife has recently returned to this country, but it is said she will spend the Winter in Washington.

The Dutch Minister, Mr. VON LIMBURG, well known from his having married a daughter of Gen. CASS, is not likely to return to the United States. The gentleman temporarily appointed in his stead has also gone away on leave of absence. The question of appointing a Swiss Minister still continues to be agitated, and it is to be hoped that our only sister Republic in Europe will soon be diplomatically represented here.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Impeachment Project.

The following resolutions, which were introduced in the Tennessee Legislature a few days since and laid over, are, so far as we remember, the only attempt yet made by any public body to assign specific causes for the proposed impeachment of President JOHNSON:

Whereas, The President of the United States of America is sworn to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and after an act of Congress becomes a law it should be faithfully executed, and whenever any officer who is sworn to faithfully execute laws uses his position and influence to obstruct, hinder and delay the execution thereof, he is in fact a violator of the law and his sworn duty; and whereas, *it is apparent to the world that* ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, has *used his position and influence to obstruct, hinder and delay the execution of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress;* therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Tennessee, That it is the opinion of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States should present articles of impeachment against the aforesaid ANDREW JOHNSON, Acting President of the United States of America, and we hereby request our Representatives in Congress to vote for the impeachment articles against said JOHNSON.

The following from the Boston *Post* has interest in this connection:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 7, 1867.

I telegraphed you last evening a brief notice of some of the testimony given before the Judiciary Committee engaged in considering the impeachment question, and would now call attention to the importance of the same. The principal charge urged against the President, and the one on which the advocates of impeachment rely for conviction is *that he attempted to reconstruct the Southern States, without legislative authority, thus usurping legislative powers in violation of the Constitution.* It is not disputed that the President's policy has been consistent and that it was completely shaped in his first proclamation relative to the restoration of North Carolina as a State in the Union. The policy as contained in that proclamation has been steadily pursued whenever and wherever the President has acted in the premises. If his policy of reconstruction has been violative of the Constitution, and has rendered him liable to an impeachment for high forimes and misdemeanors, this policy is all embodied in his first North Carolina proclamation. Let me now recall the testimony given by Gen. GRANT before the Judiciary Committee, when testifying in the matter of impeachment. The General then stated that just prior to President LINCOLN's assassination he was called in consultation on the subject of North Carolina, and that Mr. LINCOLN then read in his hearing a proclamation which had been prepared, and which he proposed publishing—and that *the proclamation subsequently issued by President Johnson for the reconstruction of North Carolina was the identical proclamation which had been prepared by the late President.* It is thus proven by Gen. GRANT that the policy of Mr. JOHNSON is but the carrying out of the plans and purposes of President LINCOLN. But the evidence of Mr. STANTON is still more interesting, and shows up the position then occupied by the ex-Secretary of War. The fact was drawn from him that he had drafted a proclamation for Mr. LINCOLN, *in which the whole subject of reconstruction was claimed as belonging to the Executive Department.* He was requested to furnish the Judiciary Committee with a copy of this draft, and he promised to comply if the document could be found, but he afterward took good care that it should not be found—nor has he ever furnished the copy. It would no doubt prove a most interesting document just at this time, however much it might damage Mr. STANTON's character for consistency. It would resemble somewhat the disclosures made in relation to Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment to the Civil Office Tenure Bill, providing that Cabinet officers should not be removed without the consent of the Senate. After Mr. STANTON's unsuccessful effort to avail himself of the provisions of that amendment, it became known that he had written the message vetoing the bill, and subsequently that he had also prepared the amendment, the original being in his own handwriting. It is believed that Mr. STANTON's draft of a proclamation for Mr. LINCOLN ignored *in toto* any interference on the part of Congress with the subject of reconstruction, and that had Mr. LINCOLN lived he would have exercised exclusive authority, and restored the States by proclamation.

The Elections—Gen. Grant for President.

From the Syracuse Journal, Oct. 11.

The results of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio substantially *settle the question of the Republican candidate for the next Presidency.* Gen. GRANT will be nominated, and there can be no doubt of his election. However much the people may be divided in reference to State issues—local causes sometimes causing a temporary reaction against the Republican Party as in the late elections—they will never turn against the heroic chieftain who led the loyal hosts to victory against the rebellion. Gen. U. S. GRANT will be the next Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Gen. Grant in New-Hampshire.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, Oct. 12.

The elections of Tuesday *make Gen. Grant the next Republican candidate for President, and he is already nominated in the minds of the people.* We shall need a candidate whose name, inscribed on a legion of Republican banners, will cause one of those ground swells such as swept JAMES BUCHANAN out of, and LINCOLN the Martyr, into the Presidency. Such an one will be ULYSSES S. GRANT. The Democrats, with him as the Republican candidate, will shake in their shoes from the beginning to the close of the campaign, if they do not actually "come down" at once, like the animal which appreciated the folly of awaiting the discharge of the rifle of Capt. SCOTT. Gen. GRANT may now be regarded as next President of the United States, the Conventional nomination and the November ballot being matters of form.

Gen. Grant in New-York.

At the recent Republican Senatorial Convention of Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben Counties, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our trust in peace, as it did in war, centres in the wisdom and patriotism of ULYSSES S. GRANT, under whose lead, in 1868, a grander army than he ever marshaled before will rival with the ballot the wonderful achievements of the bullet which at once made his name illustrious and the Republic a nation. The Union which his valor redeemed will crown him with its highest honors, and the suffrages by which the great act shall be done will come in equal numbers from the North and the South, from the East and the West. The whole country in all its borders will unite in the great acclaim, and then shall the final battle be fought and won, which will bring peace, prosperity and enduring stability to the free and re-United States of America.

The New Legislature of Ohio.

From the Cleveland Leader, Oct. 12.

The Democrats will have the best of the Union Party in the next Legislature in the ability and experience of their representatives as well as their number. Seven Democratic Senators out of the nineteen were members of the last Senate, and only three Republicans out of eighteen. Among the new Democratic members, however, Ex-Judge LAWRENCE and D. W. STAMBAUGH are the only men with anything like a State reputation, while among the new Republican members, JOHN F. TORRENCE, Gen. POTTS, Gen. KEIFER and Mr. DANGLER will be prominent and useful members.

In the Lower House twenty-one Democrats and only six Republicans are reelected. Among the new Republican members there are no men of State reputation, Dr. SCOTT, of Warren, being perhaps the most widely known. Among the reelected Democrats, P. W. TROMBULL, of Coshocton, is by odds the ablest man. Among the new Democratic members, J. R. COCKERILL and EDWARD BALL, formerly members of Congress, and A. T. WALLING, a member of the last State Senate, will take prominent position. The ablest man of either party, however, is Hon. HUGH J. JEWETT, of Muskingum County, who will occupy about the same relation to the Democratic majority in the House that COLUMBUS DELANO did to the Republican majority four years ago. If he desires to be the Speaker he can be, but if not, the choice will probably fall upon Mr. THORNHILL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Canby en route for Columbia, S C., to Consult with Govs. Orr and Worth—Movements of Senor Romero —Outrage by Negroes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Oct. 13.

Gen. CANBY and staff leave here to-morrow for Columbia to consult with Govs. ORR and WORTH. The order for the election for a Convention will be issued upon the return of the General.

Sefior ROMERO and his wife and daughter are here, awaiting the arrival of the United States steamer *Wilderness*, which is to convey them to Mexico.

It is reported that a party of negroes tore up the South Carolina Railroad last night at Hopkins', near Columbia. The train was thrown off the track and the cars were robbed.

The South Carolina State Legislature.

On the 20th inst. R. B. RHETT, Jr., of Charleston, wrote to I. W. HAYNE, Attorney-General of South Carolina, calling his attention to the fact that unless an election for members of the House of Representatives and a portion of the Senate be held before the 21st inst., the State will be left without any legislative authority. In reply, Mr. HAYNE inclosed on the same day a copy of a letter which he wrote to Gov. ORR on the 9th ult., and which is quoted below. Mr. HAYNE also said that he had received no reply to this communication, and that although he had seen Gov. ORR since, the latter, while mentioning its receipt, asked no advice and said nothing as to his own views or intentions in regard to the matter referred to. Mr. HAYNE's letter to Gov. ORR was as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Although distranchised by Congress, and withdrawn by my own choice from all participation in politics, I feel it a duty, as Attorney-General, to call the attention of the Governor of the State to the fact that the old white man's Government in South Carolina, under which we both hold our offices, is about to expire. Shall it "die and make no sign?"

I have nothing to advise or suggest, but if the period for the October election passes *sub silentio*, it may be construed into *acquiescence* in the constitutionality of negro suffrage and all the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts, rather than "*yielding to superior force.*" If anything is to be done or said by way of protest, it is the Governor only who can act or speak for the State. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) I. W. HAYNE, Attorney-General.

Gen. Canby's Tax Order—Explanatory Order.

The following explanatory circular has been issued by Gen. CANBY, commanding the Second Military District:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9, 1867.

CIRCULAR.—The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of the commanding officers of posts in carrying out the requirements of General Orders No. 92, current series, from these headquarters:

In any case embraced within the first subdivision of paragraph I. of said order the rate of taxation fixed by law, and prevailing at the time the transaction was made and completed, or the property or right was parted with, which is the subject of taxation, shall constitute the basis for correcting such excessive taxation; and being conformed thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding—it being the design of that part of said paragraph I. to protect persons making business operations from unforeseen imposition of taxes in excess of the rates prevailing when such operations were consummated.

In any case arising under the second subdivision of paragraph I. of said order, the rate of taxation imposed on the property or person of a resident of the State shall be the basis for correcting such tax as affecting the property or person of a non-resident; and upon been conformed thereto, such tax shall be valid and binding.

In all cases where the collection of any tax is suspended under the first or second subdivision of paragraph I. of said order, the order suspending the same shall be limited to preventing the collection of any excess of such tax over and above the amount properly taxable in accordance with the provisions of said order as explained by this circular.

Commanding officers of posts are authorized to make such orders as may be requisite for carrying into operation the clauses of said order in conformity with the foregoing provisions, and all civil officers at the respective posts are required to comply therewith.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARO, Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Battle of Stone River—Letter of Gen. Rosecrans.

The following letter from Gen. ROSECRANS is published in the San Francisco *Alta California* of Sept. 19:

It seems desirable that the statements detracting from the true lustre of the nation's military achievements in the late "little unpleasantness" should not be accepted as history. SWINTON, in his *Twelve Decisive Battles*, says the rebels had "about 35,000 men at the battle of Stone River."

1. I know that we took prisoners from 132 regiments of infantry, 12 battalions of sharpshooters, 23 batteries of artillery, 29 regiments of cavalry, and 24 cavalry commands less than regiments. By any reasonable computation of the strength of these organizations, can they aggregate only 35,000 men? Try it.

2. Gen. BRAGG's official report, published in the newspapers, gives his loss in that battle at 14,700 men and says it is correct. If he lost as large a percentage as we did—say twenty per cent. of his command—he must have had five times 14,700, or 73,500.

3. Gen. BRAGG's official map of that battle represents his line considerably overlapping ours on both flanks, and yet he gives us all the ground we really occupied, and about one division more. We had 43,600 men in that battle.

Is it creditable that any General, much less Gen. BRAGG, would have attempted to cover all our line, the imaginary overplus, and several hundred yards beyond on each flank, with 35,000 men? Even a military report would fail to make me believe it.

My official report estimates the rebel force at about 62,000.

Please call public attention to the foregoing in your journal, and oblige your friend.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 8.

The number of interments during the past week, as reported by the sextons of the several cemeteries, amounted to 676, of which number 431 died of yellow fever. This is a decrease. The week previous the number of deaths from all causes was 732, of which number 489 died of yellow fever. These figures show 48 less from yellow fever than during the week before. The week which has just closed is the first one since the commencement of the epidemic in which the disease has decreased. This is a good sign. The atmosphere the past week has undoubtedly improved, and is against the spread of the disease. Physicians say the recent change of weather is bad for those who have the disease, and those who have it in their system, but that it is good for the general health. From all indications we thidk an early frost may be expected. Whenever it comes, farewell to Yellow Jack.

THE LAGER-BEER QUESTION.—The Germans in this city have split on the question of the Excise Law—one set, under the leadership of Dr. SCHUTZ, making up their minds to stand by the Republican Party whether they have their beer on Sunday or no, and the other having appointed a Committee to find out whether the Republican candidates will promise to introduce and support an act to amend the "so-called Excise Law" to conform to the resolution adopted by the Republican State Convention at Syracuse in regard to said Excise Law. We think "the said Excise Law" might be very properly dealt with by taking note of the fact that habitual drinkers of lager beer remain orderly, sober and respectable citizens, and that habitual drinkers of rum, whisky and brandy are, as a rule, ruffians of the worst type. Legislation which recognizes the facts of life is likely to stand in a free country, but we doubt if any other ever will. The cry of "Sunday," which is raised against the Germans for their disregard of the "Christian Sabbath" is not resorted to by any honest man who knows what he is talking about. In the countries from which the Germans come, pious Protestant ministers of high standing do, without scruple or scandal, the very thing the New-York Germans want to be allowed to do—go to beer-gardens on Sunday afternoon and pass it in drinking and smoking. The practice in their case proves nothing whatever as to a man's life or doctrine.—*The Nation.*

A POLICEMAN BRUTALLY BEATEN.—About 9 o'clock last night a desperate fight took place among some intoxicated quarrymen, on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street. Roundsman NICHOLSON, of the Thirty-first Precinct, attempted to quell the disturbance and make some arrests, when the ruffians turned upon and brutally maltreated the officer, nearly all the ruffians succeeding in making good their escape before assistance was at hand. The officer sustained such severe injuries that he is not expected to recover. Three brothers of the name of SHEA have been arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the perpetration of the assault.

THE PISTOL.—At 1:20 o'clock A. M., yesterday, the report of a pistol was heard by the Eighteenth Ward Police, on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Avenue A. They found JOHN MCAVENNEE wounded on the head, and he stated that he had been assaulted by two unknown men, one knocking him down and the other shooting him. The bullet struck the outer corner of the right eye and passed out in the forehead, causing a severe though not dangerous wound. Mr. MCAVENNEE resides at No. 195 East Seventeenth-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is supposed that the assailants intended to rob him of the days of his employer's down-town store.

DEATH OF DR. L. S. IVES.—The President of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, L. SILLIMAN IVES, LL. D., died yesterday at his residence in Manhattanville, in the 71st year of his age. Dr. IVES had done much to promote the objects of the Society, which recently held its annual fair at Union-square, and now shelters in its institution in Westchester County nearly seven hundred children. He was formerly Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, and for the last fifteen years has devoted himself to the work of the Society, which, chiefly through his efforts, has been placed in a condition of great prosperity.

BURGLARY IN A CHURCH.—Some time between Thursday evening and Saturday last, a burglarious entrance was effected into the basement of the church No. 17 Greene-street, occupied by JACOB VAN NOSTRAND as a storage-room. The burglar carried off the contents of twelve trunks belonging to A. H. LOWERY, now in Europe, and four others belonging to WM. HARRIS and J. H. HOMER. The actual loss cannot be ascertained.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—At 2 A. M. yesterday, HENRY STEPHENS, of No. 45 Oak-street, 30 years of age, fell overboard at Pier No. 34 East River, but was rescued by Officer MATTHIAS, of the Fourth Ward....At 4:40 A. M., JAMES SHEA, a resident of South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh, fell off the same pier, and was rescued by Sergt. WILSON and Officer HOGAN. The pier is in a dangerous condition.

How Fortunes Are Made.

From the London Cosmopolitan, Sept. 28.

Fortunes are made by advertising. Two of the most remarkable illustrations of successful advertising are GEORGE PEABODY, of London, and ROBERT BONNER, of New-York. The latter has made a colossal fortune out of a weekly newspaper called the *Ledger*, and the former found himself a millionaire in his "ledger," after a few years of successful speculations in "American securities." In both cases a newspaper notoriety did the business. But there are different ways of advertising. BONNER used to take entire pages of the New-York *Herald*, TIMES and *Tribune*, sometimes with only the line a thousand times repeated—"See BONNER's Ledger." For one insertion he has paid the *Tribune* as high as £1,000. Now he has grown shrewder still. He pays £10,000 for a trotting horse, and all the three thousand new papers announce the fact, some of them devoting columns of comment on BONNER's wonderful success. Of course, all the world and its wife run to buy the *Ledger*. Mr. PEABODY gained the same end by a different plan, but equally as cute and effective. He used to give a grand Fourth-of-July banquet every year in London, and all the leading journals of Europe and America reported the eloquence of the guests and the munificence of the host. As a matter of course Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, "the eminent American banker," became identified with the American Eagle, which always rose and spread his wings in England at Mr. PEABODY's inspiration.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 77 (late 29) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

If you want a good, Light, Stylish Hat, Go to VAIL'S, No. 161 Fulton-st.

—Advertisement.

In the Heart of the Andes, filling the enchanting valleys of that Eden region with a flood of fragrance, grows the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," from whose waxen leaves PHALON & SON'S famous perfume of that name is derived. All the world *of ton* is talking of the new extract.

PHALON & SON, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

Jerome Park Races.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 15,
HURDLE RACE AND THREE FLAT RACES.

See advertisement.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. { GORHAM MFG CO } Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

A complete assortment of the above Ware at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 2 John-st.

"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure
I'll take"—PLANTATION BITTERS,
They never fail.

This great Stomachic Healer is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Dizziness, Ague, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Side and Back it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and immediate beneficial effect. Try it, suffering dyspectics, and be cured. Such are the assertions of those situated to know. From the vast amount of this article sold, it must have great merit.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the cost.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANGELL—JACKSON.—In Providence, on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Henry C. Graves, Mr. IRVING ANGELL, of New-York, to Miss ALICE C. JACKSON, of Providence. No cards.

ROBINETT—HALE.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 10, by the Rev. J. Andrews Harris, G. HERMAN ROBINETT to AUGUSTA C., daughter of the late THOS. HALE.

BROWN—HORNIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 9, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. C. E. Swope, D. D., DELAPLAINE BROWN to KATIE H., eldest daughter of HENRY HORNIDGE, all of this City.

HALSEY—ROBERTS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., Mr. DANIEL HALSEY, Jr., of Newark, N. J., to Miss MARIA, daughter of Nathan Robins, Esq., of Metuchen, N. J.

PFIFFER—THOW.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 10, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., HUGO PFIFFER to M. LIZZIE, youngest daughter of John F. Trow, Esq.

SCHOLEY—ELWOOD.—At Rochester, on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Israel Foote, JOHN B. SCHOLEY, of New-York, to ELIZABETH G. ELWOOD, of Rochester.

TIEMANN—MEGIE.—At Boonton, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. D. E. Megie, J. H. TIEMANN, of New-York, to GUSSIE M., daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 13, GEORGE COLEMAN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, R. T. Bunker, No. 108 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CURRY.—On Sunday, Oct. 13, at his late residence, No. 4 Lamartine-place, Rev. SAMUEL CURRY, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

DOTY.—On First Day, tenth month, 13th, CHARITY E. DOTY, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Fourth day, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from Friends' Meeting-house on Rutherford-place.

EASTMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 13, Mr. LEVI EASTMAN, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of Mr. R. S. Roberts, Clinton-av., near DeKalb, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M.

FLEMING.—At Bellow's Falls, Vt., on Saturday, Oct. 12, ALEXANDER FLEMING, in the 76th year of his age.

HUNT.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 11, Mrs. JANE HUNT, widow of the late Rev. Christopher Hunt, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral at the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, near 8th-av., Monday, Oct. 14, at 1 o'clock.

IVES.—At Manhattanville, on Sunday, Oct. 13, L. SILLIMAN IVES, LL. D., in the 71st year of his age.

His remains will be conveyed to St. Stephen's Church, where a Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for his repose. His friends, the reverend clergy, and the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock.

LENT.—At his late residence, near Peekskill, LEWIS LENT, in the 71st year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 16th inst.

☞ Peekskill and Montreal papers please copy.

OLIVER.—Suddenly, of paralysis, on Saturday, Oct. 12, JOHN OLIVER, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, James and John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 634 Broadway, on Monday, Oct. 14, at 1 o'clock.

PLESLIN.—At Morrisania, Friday, Oct 11, EDMUND A. PLESLIN, youngest son of Eliza and the late Wm. Pleslin, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Chas. H. De Lamater and David H. Fowler, are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, Boston Road, near 5th-av., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave 26th-st. at 2:30 and 4 P. M., returning at 6 P. M.

ROBERTS.—On Sunday, Oct. 13, LYDIA ROBERTS, widow of Samuel Roberts, deceased, aged 72 years.

Funeral from First Presbyterian Church of Middletown, Orange County, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEPHENSON.—On Sunday, Oct. 13, WESLEY CLARK, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Ann Stephenson, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 323 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TITUS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday evening, Oct. 12, SARAH ADELAIDE, wife of Samuel Titus, and daughter of the late John P. Stagg, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave for Bridgeport at 12:15, and return at 5 P. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of the College, held Oct. 9, 1867, acting President DIXON in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Him, in whose hands are the times of us all, to remove by death from a sphere of life-long and laborious activity and usefulness our distinguished and esteemed colleague, CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., we desire to give expression to our sense of the bereavement we have sustained, and to our high appreciation of his personal character and scholarly attainments by adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn the sudden departure from among us of our associate, so faithful and successful as an officer of this institution, we feel bound to acknowledge gratefully that Divine goodness which favored our brother with so protracted a career of unwearied devotion to the interests of sound learning, granting him, up to three score years and

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOV. 1,
CASHED IN GOLD.

REGISTERED INTEREST BOUGHT ON LIBERAL TERMS.

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends: also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT,
Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	ERNI. P. HUTTON,
EDWARD WESLEY,	DAVID BARCLAY,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
JOHNSTON JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREDERICK W. CLARK,	GEORGE W. QUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT COMPANY.

These Bonds are first Mortgage bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 325 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of

UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST,
PAYABLE
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $60,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., to H. C. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

$100,000.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS are offered for sale on favorable terms, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. A safe and desirable investment. W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

WISCONSIN BONDS.

Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent.
Milwaukee (repudiated) 8d Series R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) 8d Superior R. R.,
Wanted by C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurer at New-York has been instructed to issue three per cent. Certificates as authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 each, in redemption of that Compound Interest Notes maturing in the months of October and December next.

The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing notice the Compound Interest notes therein mentioned will now be received at this office, and certificates issued for the principal thereof. Interest on such notes will be computed to Oct. 15, 1867, at which time the certificates bear date. Schedules may be obtained on application at the office.

H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTIONS adopted this day by the stockholders and directors of this Company, notice is hereby given, that a distribution of capital stock, to the amount of twenty-five (25) per cent. on the present capital, will be made to the stockholders of the Company, appearing as such on the books of the Company at three (3) o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth (16th) day of October, 1867. Such distribution will be made by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York City, which Company will, on application, give information with reference to fractional shares.

The transfer books will close on the 16th inst., and reopen on the 21st inst.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., COR. 51ST-ST., AND 10TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held on the third TUESDAY of October next, (Oct. 15,) at 12 o'clock M. For the convenience of the shareholders the meeting will be held in the Grand Jury Room, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., first floor.

By order. SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Secretary.

SINKING FUND, DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD.—Proposals are solicited for furnishing First Mortgage Bonds of the above road, for the investment of the half-yearly appropriation of $14,000 toward Sinking Fund, as per terms of said mortgage. The lowest bids, in writing, up to the 30th inst., accepted. Address at Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

NOTICE.—A STATED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at the office of the Secretary, corner of 8th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. ED. V. DMAYTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7:30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	111¾	111¾	Gold	144¼	144¾
Coupon, 1881	112	112¼	June 7.30	105⅝	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	104	104¼	July, 7.30	106⅝	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	112¾	112¾	Oct., comp'ds, '64	113¼	—
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109¼	Dec., comp'ds, '64	118⅝	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	109¼	109⅝	May, comp'ds, '65	117⅛	117⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	107¼	107¾	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅛	107¼	Sept., comp'ds, '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Reg	100¾	100¾	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115⅝	115⅝
10-40 Cou	100⅝	100⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Oct. 12, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 55 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 15 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also, a large variety of insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stockbroker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE true condition of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$1,485,833 12
Overdrafts	11,101 62
Banking-house	44,120 04
Current expenses	16,659 64
Cash items, including revenue stamps, as per schedule	14,814 25
Exchange for Clearing-house this A. M.	103,110 53
Due from National Banks	22,513 34
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes	220,000 00
Other United States securities	1,6,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	50 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule	203,618 64
National currency	26,016 00
Specie	24,507 00
Fractional currency	15,112 00
Legal Tender Notes	414,795 00
Compound Interest Notes	45,260 00
Total	$2,759,601 08

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$800,000 00
Surplus Fund	250,000 00
Circulating notes, amount outstanding	195,720 60
Individual deposits	1,567,585 27
State Bank circulation outstanding	20,820 00
Discounts	25,841 16
Interests	50,110 78
Profit and loss	29,514 27
Total	$2,759,601 08

I, GEORGE W. YOULE, of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE W. YOULE.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1867.

FERNANDO BALTES,
Notary Public, No. 153 Bowery.

SIGHT OR TIME DRAFTS ON THE First National Bank of Boise City, Idaho, for sale at the National Bank of North America, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 30th of September inst., has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th of October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.

By order,
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend No. 15, of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th of October.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY (British Line) have this day declared a quarterly dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. from their net earnings, five per cent. payable in cash on demand, and five per cent in stock scrip of the Company. Such scrip represents the earnings held by the Company as a reserve fund. The transfer-books will be closed on the 12th inst., and be opened on the 15th inst.

H. B. WILBUR, Treasurer,
No. 3 Old Sta e-house, Boston.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank hours daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand dollars), free of tax.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Interest payable in January.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-street, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.

Interest on new deposits commences Oct. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,948 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made previous to Oct 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Six Per Cent. interest paid free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 21st of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary. ROBERT HOOPER, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. MACIAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from the 1st of October.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF NEW-ENGLAND, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in English, French and music, desires a position as governess in a private family; does not object to go South. Address, personally or by letter, Miss CALHOUN, No. 63 West 37th-st.

A LATE MERSER OF THE UNIVERsity of Oxford, previously a graduate of Harvard College, will receive private pupils and prepare them for the English or American Universities. Address OXFORD, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.

A GRADUATE OF AMHERST COLLEGE, Mass., now a professional student in the City, desires to teach classics or English branches, one or two hours a day, in a private family. Address P. W. LYMAN, No. 9 University-place.

A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIence in teaching desires a situation as visiting governess. Call on or address Mrs. THOMAS HASTINGS, No. 104 West 43th-st.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT IN A FAMILY the past six years, desires a redngagement to teach English, French and music; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,494 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.

—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Oct. 21, 1867, for the completion of the following unfinished sewers, to wit: Specification 49—Sewer in 7th-st., from Hudson River to and through 10th-av. to 12th-st. Specification 50—Sewers between 51st and 56th sts. and between 9th-av. and Hudson River. Specification 51—Sewers in 47th and 49th sts., between 10th and 11th avs. and in 11th-av.; and Specification 52—Sewers in Allen-st., between Canal and Rivington sts., and in Grand-st., between Centre and Elm sts. Also, for the construction of stone-block pavements in 26th-st., between 3d-av. and East River; in 47th-st., between 11th-av. and Hudson River; in 52d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in 34th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., and in 39th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, for the following crosswalks: Across West-st., from south side of Morton-st. to Pier No. 50 North River; also, across West-st. at north side of West 10th-st.; also, across West-st. at north side of Christopher-st., and also across West-st. to Pier No. 44 North River. Plans may be seen and specifications obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, } Sept. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Oct. 15, 1867, for furnishing, fitting and delivering complete, the stylobate finish and counter of the new banking-room in the north wing of the Treasury Building. The same is intended to be of polished granite or polished marble; if of the latter material, the base should be of dark (if not black) color, and the upper members of variegated marble but of harmonious tints.

The bidder must state the kind of materials he proposes to furnish and submits small polished samples of the same.

Drawings of the work to be furnished may be obtained at this office.

The whole work must be done in the best and most perfect manner, and the material be of the soundest texture and choice and even tints, all to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Supervising Architect.

It must be furnished and delivered complete, ready for placement on or before the 1st day of March, 1868.

Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department, of which 20 per centum will be retained until completion of the work.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids should it be deemed for the interests of the Government so to do.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Stylobate Finish and Counter for Banking-room," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, } No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., for furnishing by contract the following-named Musical Instruments, viz.:

1 E flat Picola,
1 A flat Clarionet,
1 B flat Clarionets,
3 E flat Cornets,
4 B flat Cornets,
2 E flat Altos,
3 B flat Tenors,
2 B flat Baritones,
2 E flat Tubas,
1 bass Drum,
1 small Drum,
1 pair Cymbals.

The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose intended.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.

Further information may be had at this office.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
and Q. M. U. S. A. in charge of depot A. C. and E.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1867, in said Court.—This is to give notice that on the eighth day of October, A. D. 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held as a court of bankruptcy to be holden at office No. 30 Reynold's Arcade, Buffalo-st., in the City of Rochester, County of Monroe, New-York, before JOSEPH D. HUBBARD, Register, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. KEENEY,
United States Deputy Marshal, Messenger.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., required for Primary School-houses No. 31 in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD MIBHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH W. ZUGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees of the Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., for the addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE KINZER,
J. C. ACHESON,
W. H. ATTERSON,
ROBT. B. BREESE,
WM. MCCAFFEL,
Trustees of the Tenth Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalks at 3d-av. and 104th and 105th sts.

2d. For laying crosswalks at the junction of 8th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.

3d. For paving with stone blocks Elizabeth-st., from Bayard to Grand sts.

4th. For paving with stone blocks 53d-st., from 6th to 7th avs.

5th. For flagging sidewalks in 14th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

7th. For setting curb and gutter stones in 125th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.

8th. For flagging and relagging sidewalks and resetting curb and gutter stones in 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

9th. For building sewers in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

10th. For paving with stone blocks 50th-st., from 3d to 4th av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 104th-st. and both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. to 106th-st.; also, both sides of 105th-st. and both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. and 105th-st.

2d. Both sides of Christopher-st. and Greenwich-av. and the easterly side of 6th-av., to the extent of his f the block in either direction from the junction of 6th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.

3d. Both sides of Elizabeth-st., from Bayard to Grand st., and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Elizabeth-st.

4th. Both sides of 53d-st., from 6th to 7th av., and the westerly side of 6th-av., and the easterly side of 7th-av., to the extent of half the block from 53d-st.

5th. Both sides of 14th-st., from 2d to 3d av.

6th. Both sides of 56th-st., from 2d to 3d av.

7th. Both sides of 125th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.

8th. Both sides of 36th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.

9th. Both sides of 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, both sides of 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

10th. Both sides of 50th-st., from 3d to 4th av.; also, both sides of Lexington-av., and the westerly side of 3d-av. and the easterly side of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block from 50th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNTT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1867.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1867.

THE BOARD OF OFFICERS CONvened by Special Orders, No. 400, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1867, of which Brevet Major-Gen. JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. A., is President, "for the purpose of examining the various patterns of knapsacks and accoutrements that may be presented to it, and to report, recommending for adoption by the Army, of the best pattern in their judgment," will be in session on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October, 1867, at the Office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Parties desiring to submit models for examination may do so in person or by agent at the time and place above mentioned.

Captain CHAMPELL,
Captain 4th Artillery, Brevet Major, U. S. A.,
Recorder of the Board.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 14th day of October, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of November, 1867.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 100 petit jurors for Supreme Court, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors for Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors for Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—IN THE MATTER OF ROBT. M. BOYD, BANKRUPT.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBT. M. BOYD, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, A. D. 1867.

I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee,
No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate for the year 1867, have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 9 A. M and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—CREDITORS OF C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO. can prove their claims on 11th, 14th and 15th instant, from 10 to 12 A. M., before E. S. MILLER, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 49 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS 227 AND 229 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 23 8th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
Musical Directors.

S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.

For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty. HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., Acting President.

49th-st., corner 6th-av., New-York.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,
BY
MR. C. FABREGOU, A. M.,
No. 218 West 47th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.

Second class will commence Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

LESPINASSE
FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY,
IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE,
Classical, Commercial, Primary, French.
Fits for College, Business, West Point.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Next session opens Oct. 21; superior advantages offered; number limited to 30; institution endowed; $15 per week for season of 23 weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 15 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 8th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 26 7TH-AV.,
OPENED SEPT. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
for the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 207 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. CLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

—The Inman line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mail.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 26
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....105 Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26
VIRGINIA, FROWER.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—The company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FLEURUS.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
WASHINGTON DE PARIS.....SERMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
GUIENNE.....LEFEBVRE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or the equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
SIBERIA.....Oct. 16
TRIPOLI.....Oct. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, limited, of the United States
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York once in two weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA.....Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM ANTWERP.
First cabin.....$140 First cabin.....$80
Steerage.....40 Steerage.....40
Payable in currency. Payable in gold.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to run regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
ISA HATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6

From Pier No. 37 East River.
The accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer, $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in currency, $25 each.
Those to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage go to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at the Entrance of the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Jan. 18
and every fourth succeeding day thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
CHAS. A. WOTTON, Harper Building, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 24.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 31.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE-MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
OCT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
OCT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVELLE.
OCT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
160 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA—
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Hong Kong, with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Nisan-Chao.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The fine steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANEY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4, North River, and will leave on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavaca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 2 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st, Steamships LAKEMAID, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line. First cabin passage, $15.

The reliable and popular sidewheel steamship ALABAMA, J. LIMEBURNER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading given for all points in the interior, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fast A 1 steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 17.
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY—Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON, Oct. 19.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, Oct. 26.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, connect with the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 17.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 24.
From Pier No. 35 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 68 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Oct. 26.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:38 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

3 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. Through this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 9:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Forty-four ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Sundays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASEE'S Marble Works, No. 154 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels cut up in the country. Give this out.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 28th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 1 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 1½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Oct. 14, 4 o'clock P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 15, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 17, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11:30 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, Capt. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 21 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY 50c., AND corresponding reduction on through tickets to all points West and North. The first-class steamers CONNECTICUT and C. VANDERBILT leave Pier 44 North River ten days prior to the sale, and catalogue will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington-st.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Depot A, C and E.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 111 Pearl-st.
CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following pieces and parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

VILLAGE OF ASTORIA.

Five lots of land on the southeast corner of Fulton and 1st sts., with the buildings thereon.
Seven lots of land on the northeast corner of Fulton and 1st sts., with the buildings thereon.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OLD CROTON AQUEDUCT.

Gores of land in the blocks bounded by 85th, 86th, 87th, and 88th sts., and 8th and 9th avs.
Gores of land in the blocks bounded by 87th, 88th, 89th, and 90th sts., and 9th and 10th avs.

FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

Ninety-six lots of land bounded by Gansevoort, West 12th and West sts., and 10th and 13th avs. Subject to lease till Dec. 15, 1867, at $2,000 per annum.

MARKET-SQUARE.

Sixteen lots of land bounded by 120th and 121st sts. and 3d-av. and Sylvan-place.
School-house and lot on the south side of Rivington-st. near Goerck-st. Subject to lease till Dec. 20, 1867, at $220 per annum.
House and lot No. 399 Cherry-st. Subject to lease till May 1, 1869, at $200 per annum.
House and lot No. 242 South-st. Subject to lease till May 1, 1869, at $1,500 per annum.
Water right on the southeast corner of Water and Corlears sts.
Plot of land on the north side of Rivington-st., 39 feet 10½ inches from the northeast corner of Rivington and Goerck sts.
House and lot No. 174 Mulberry-st.
House and lot No. 94 Greenwich-st.
House and lot No. 48 Horatio-st. Subject to lease till Dec. 20, 1867, at $225 per annum.
House and lot No. 11 East 13th-st. Subject to lease till May 1, 1868, at $850 per annum.
House and lot No. 13 East 26th-st. Subject to lease till Sept. 1, 1868, at $1,000 per annum.
House and lot No. 202 West 31st-st. Subject to lease till Dec. 20, 1867, at $480 per annum.
House and lot Nos. 106 and 108 East 59th-st. Part of house No. 108, subject to lease till May 1, 1869, at $200 per annum.
Lot of land on the north side of 125th-st., 115 feet from the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st.
House and lot on the north side of 119th-st., 335 feet from the northwest corner of 2d-av. and 118th-st.
House and lot on the south side of 121st-st., 440 feet from the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 121st-st.
Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at the office, where will be furnished, on and after Oct. 14, 1867, maps of the property to be sold.
Warranted deeds will be given to all purchasers.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1867.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE WATER POWER, DOCKS, SLIPS, MILL PROPERTY, HOUSES AND LOTS,

Situated at Flushing, Queens County, L. I., by order of the executors of William Hamilton, deceased.
EDWARD A. LAWRENCE will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, on the premises, in the village of Flushing, the following desirable property:
One grist mill, a well-built frame building, 87x40, four stories, with six run of stone; a saw mill attached, 30x18, five stories, in good order, both going a large business; two large, well-built barns, one 68x21, the other 35x18; one English basement two-story and attic frame house, filled in, 38x25, with wing and subcellar. The mansion is a well-built two-story frame house, 32x25, with wing, in perfect order, both handsomely situated on Clinton-av. Also, 26 finely-located building lots of various sizes, fronting on Clinton and Myrtle avs.; also, 500 feet of the most valuable slips and dock property at Flushing, accessible to vessels of 300 tons.
The desirable location of this water power and dock property, together with its accessibility to the City, it being but six miles over a splendid avenue to Hunter's Point Ferry, with hourly trains over the Flushing Railroad, frequent steamboat communication to New-York, render it for distillery store-houses, coal or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes of any kind, unequaled in the vicinity of New-York.
MORTIMER W. HAMILTON, } Executors.
CHARLES A. HAMILTON, }
For maps and information apply to the auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Room D, basement; M. W. HAMILTON, No. 57 Front-st; CHARLES A. HAMILTON, on the premises.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN partition. JOSEPH E. BRUSH and others against JOHN V. BRUSH and others. In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1867, the undersigned Referee, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those four certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Delancey-st., distant fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Forsyth-st., running thence easterly along Delancey-st., one hundred feet, thence northerly one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of Delancey-st., the point of beginning, being one hundred feet in front on said Delancey-st. and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and known by the street Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., in said City of New-York.
WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.
J. & W. SHRADY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
P. V. R. STANTON, Guardian ad litem and Attorney for Defendants.
E. W. BISHOP, Attorney for Defendant Robert Ray.
The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, Oct. 15, 1867, at the same hour and place.
WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.
Dated Sept. 25, 1867. sep28-law8

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the real estate of John Sexton' known as Lots 16 and 16½, Desbrosses-st., in New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against Morris Oppenheim, distiller et al. as due the United States, and for fraud committed by said Oppenheim upon the Internal Revenue Laws.
And that said property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
A. F. BAILEY, Collector 4th Dist. New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York, Sept. 26, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon the real estate of William C. Rhinelander, known as No. 76 Robinson-st., in this City, for the payment of a tax assessed against J. H. McGee, distiller, et al., as due the United States and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws committed by said J. H. McGee et al.
And that said real estate will be sold at public auction on the premises on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE

VIRGINIA.

How the Election News was Received —The Changed Political Aspect—A True Republican—Gen. Schofield's Visit to Washington, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.

REJOICINGS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The "Conservatives" in this city have all earned "Democrats" within the past forty-eight hours, and are in ecstacies over the news from the Northern elections. Such joy has not filled their souls since the President vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It was curious to see the effect it had upon the venerable old fossils of the so recently defunct Locofoco Party. Why, it has made some of them look twenty years younger, and imparted to their limbs the elasticity of youth. Even old Gen. WISE has relaxed the rigidity of his austerity, and was seen to smile frequently yesterday, in the delight of his Democratic soul. But a few days since and you could not get one of them to acknowledge himself a Democrat, so bad was the odor of that party; but when the returns began to come in, and assume each moment a more favorable aspect, Democrats were thicker nor frogs in Egypt. Old "I-told-you-so[" was on hand, and discoursed wisely of the result, and the expression was general, "Have't we Democrats whaled them in Ohio, though?" used by men who never voted a Democratic ticket in their lives nor read a line in "Old Father RITCHIE's" *Enquirer*. How we apples do swim! To see them around the bulletin boards, gloating over the highly colored returns, reminded me of the "good Confederate times," when those "tremendous victories" used to be the order of the day; and our imagination conjured up again in flaming letters the almost forgotten announcement: "Great Confederate Victory! The Yankees Whipped at Gettysburgh! Forty Thousand Federals Killed! Our Loss Only Four Thousand! Sixty Thousand Prisoners Taken!" It certainly afforded them as much satisfaction as those veracious bulletins of the war were wont to give the men who never despaired of the Confederacy. The joy of the despondent Democracy was certainly unrestrained, although I must admit it was tempered with decency, and did not break out into extravagant demonstrations.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS FELT.

Of course the Republicans, both white and black, moderate and radical, were chagrined and depressed, and fully appreciated the importance of the defeat, which they had the manliness to admit; neither did they take refuge behind the subterfuges of apology and excuse. They did not endeavor to smooth it over by attributing it to the effects of "Dutch lager-beer" and "Irish whisky," although many of them thought that in reality their losses in these States were due to local and not to national causes; and I heard one prominent Republican remark that a party that steps aside from its proper duties to fix the number of glasses of beer a Dutchman shall drink must expect to be defeated. The colored men seem more astonished at the turn things are taking than anybody else. They had been taught to believe in the invincibility of their friends in the North, and could with reason ask Mr. HUNNICUTT, "Call you that backing your friends?" It was astounding news to them, and their first thought was to ask an explanation of their mentor—their "hero, philosopher and friend"—Rev. Mr. HUNNICUTT. He calmed their fears and succeeded in partially reassuring them, and in a few days they will recover and be as confident of success as ever, though I think that the news from the North will have a very good effect. It will show them that they are not so strong as they thought themselves, and they will become more reasonable in their demands, and respectful to such white leaders as Mr. BOTTS, Judge BOND and others, whom they have hitherto treated with contempt, and whose wholesome advice they have entirely ignored.

CHANGED POLITICAL ASPECT.

The election returns have changed the aspect of political affairs considerably. Before we heard from Pennsylvania there was no interest taken in politics by the "rebel" element, and the intention was to imitate the example set by Louisiana, and let the blacks have it all their own way; but now they are inspired with new hopes, and you may look for a full vote. I THINK, too, that they will generally vote against the call of a Convention—but at the same time will take the precaution to cast their ballots for moderate men as delegates, so that despite their opposition, should the Convention carry, they would have a voice in it. However, the great effort after all will be to defeat the Constitution before the people, and for this purpose the opposition will be fully organized, and use all their money and influence. The rebel element prefers military rule as now exercised to negro ascendency, and they will hold on to it as long as possible; and it is not singular either that the military, the Freedmen's Bureau officers, and the thousand *attaches* and camp followers in the South should also oppose reconstruction; for it would be foolish on their part to vote themselves out of office.

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

It is whispered around that the "white man's party" will be at once organized in Richmond and all will be invited to join who are opposed to negro supremacy. It will not have this distinctive title, for that would repel from it all the moderate colored men, known as the respectables, and which comprises the servants and employees of the white people; but by common consent it will be known by that name in contradistinction to the "dyed-in-the-wool" Radical Party, composed principally of negroes. Now that President JOHNSON is more firmly seated upon his throne, or supposed to be, the Federal officers will, it is thought, change front, and join openly with the white party—to which they are fast being won by the flattering kindness of the Press and the people. This party, it is rumored, will meet in Convention as soon as HUNNICUTT's friends have made their nominations, select delegates from among the more moderate men of all parties and make an effort to elect them; but I think they will fail. The Hunnicut party is sure to carry Richmond—and the State also—and to elect a majority of the delegates.

FRANKLIN STEARNS.

This gentleman, who was a Union man all through the war, is "whom there was no guile," and who is the wealthiest, wortniest and most influential gentleman in the Republican Party in this city, from all accounts, is a candidate for the Convention from Henrico (this) County, in opposition to the regularly nominated candidate, and in his address setting forth his principles gives some very calm and wholesome advice to the colored population; and it will be well for them if they heed it, and accept the leadership of such men, instead of pinning their fortunes to nameless and worthless adventurers, whose only object is their own aggrandizement. Mr. STEARNS says, in his card of acceptance addressed to a number of influential Union citizens: "When I see a comparative stranger, nominated by a handful of men, and representing the most proscriptive opinions—opinions that are well calculated to keep the people of the State in open war with each other for years to come—I cannot withhold my name, if by its use it is thought it will in the least avert so dire a calamity. We want peace and concord among our people, and must have it." These are noble words, and have the pure Republican ring. With such men at the head of the party, Republicanism would soon become popular at the South. Mr. STEARNS is worth several millions of dollars, is a true "Southern loyalist," and, I am happy to say, does not owe his fortune to his patriotism.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The sudden departure yesterday of Gen. SCHOFIELD to Washington has given rise to a thousand rumors among the *quid nunes*, the most sensational of which are—that the President desires to consult him about sustaining "my policy"—that it is about a change in the registration—that it foreshadows the grand *coup d'état*—that it is to postpone the election ordered for the 22d inst.—and, finally, and most probable of all, that he has been sent for to take the position of Secretary of War, at present so ably filled by Gen. GRANT. Gen. SCHOFIELD would no doubt make an excellent chief in the War Department, but the people of Virginia can't spare him, and they won't, while military law exists. Give us SCHOFIELD or give us liberty is the universal cry. The fact is, the General has merely gone on private business, and his visit has no political signification whatever.

PITCH AND TURPENTINE.

There is some excitement in the city to-day about the report of a speech telegraphed North, said to have been made by HUNNICUTT at Charles City, in which he alluded to the threatened war of races, and said that the negroes were in the majority and could with it that game with the assistance of their white friends; that the whites (rebels) had the houses and lands, which could be taken from them; that the negro men knew how to handle the musket, and the women could use tar and turpentine and fire the houses. This is all fudge. He may have said it in the heat of discussion—for he is just crazy enough—but no one supposes he would think of carrying it out. For my part I have no fear of a war of races. Mobs there may be, but mobs are soon put down. The country has had war enough, and will never court its chaotic anarchy again—at least during the lifetime of this generation. KAPPA.

The United States Gunboat Marblehead —Sale of Government Vessels—Shipping Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 11.

The United States gunboat *Marblehead*, which has lately been overhauled and repaired at the Norfolk Navy-yard, sailed to-day for her destination, Santa Cruz, W. I., on a long cruise among the West India Islands. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander LEROY FITCH, commanding; Assisting Volunteer Lieut. A. W. Crowshield, Executive Officer; Navigating Officer, M. V. B. Hains; Acting Ensigns, Franklin Edms, W. D. Barrants, J. A. Wilmouth, George E. Thomas; Assistant Paymaster, J. T. Tarbell; Assistant Surgeon, R. Smith; Acting First Assistant Engineer, David Frasier; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, S. K. Coster and Charles O'Neil; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Thomas Camfield and John A. Frank; Mates, M. Butts, Jas. A. Reavy, P. O'Conner and Chas. R. Martin; Captain's Clerk, D. H. Haskins.

A large party of speculators and buyers from Boston, Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore were at the Gosport Navy-yard yesterday to attend an extensive sale of naval vessels. The double-ender *Agawam*, which was condemned several months ago, sold for $3,700, without engines, but furnished with masts, cables, rigging, &c. The rebel iron-clad *Texas*, without engines, brought $3,000. The rebel iron-clad ram *Columbia*, casemated, with two engines, five boilers, fresh water distilling apparatus, was sold for $13,400. The rebel ram *Albemarle*, with machinery complete, brought $2,800. The steamer *Seneca*, furnished complete with machinery, spars, rigging, &c., brought $14,600.

The Republicans of Princess Anne County held a meeting at the Court-house a few days ago, and ratified the nomination of WILLIS A. HODGES as the regular Republican candidate for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. Every district in the county was represented.

The bark *Union* sailed from Rio Janeiro Aug. 26 for Baltimore. The brigs *Nautilus* and *Iconsca* were at Rio Janeiro on the 4th of August, ready to sail for Hampton Roads, with cargoes.

The brig *Water Witch*, from Norfolk, sailed to-day for Trinidad.

The schooners *Pawnee*, WEAVER, from New-York, and *American Eagle*, JOHNSON, from Philadelphia, have arrived at Norfolk.

THE GALE ON THE GULF.

Plantations in Southern Louisiana Overflowed—Great Damage to the Crops.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 8.

The equinoctial storm this Autumn has been more tardy, but a great deal more prolonged and severe than usual. Heavy gales have been prevailing along the shores of Mississippi Sound for three days, but have not reached the fearful strength of a hurricane or done any damage to life and property on the lakes, so far as we have been able to learn. Lake Pontchartrain has risen to a great height, and yesterday morning breakers were dashing madly over the pier, undermining the made ground and disarranging the cross ties of the railroad. The track has sunk near the Washington Hotel to such an extent as to prevent the passage of the trains, and even if this obstacle was not existing, the fires in the locomotive would be extinguished by the waves. The houses at the lake end of New Canal, Sunday evening, had six inches water over their ground floors, and the shell road in many places has gone under for a time. There have been but three arrivals at our wharves on the river front for the last forty-eight hours. At the mouths of the Mississippi the gale has been very furious and destructive. One towboat has been sunk, the dredgeboat is partially submerged, several vessels have been blown ashore, and the flood has injured the dykes about the settlements at the Passes. The Baize telegraph is not in working order, so that we as yet have no particulars of the extent of the damage at the Passes. We fear the plantations on the bank of the river in the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard have been overflowed and the crops damaged. It is also reported that the storm has been severe on the Mississippi above New-Orleans, but the river is so low that, notwithstanding the breaks in the levees, there need be no apprehension of damage from its waters. The back water from the Gulf has completely flooded the plantations in the rear of Point a la Roche, covering them in many instances to the depth of three or four feet. It is impossible to estimate at present the damage done to the growing crops of rice and oranges, but it is undoubtedly immense. The quarters of the troops in Fort St. Philip were blown down, and we are informed that several persons were injured by the disaster.

Great Destruction at Galveston—Four Feet of Water in the Stores—Public Buildings Ruined—Disasters to Shipping.

From the Galveston News, Oct. 4.

All Wednesday night the strong winds from he east prevailed, doing, however, very little damage. About 5 o'clock Thursday morning it increased, accompanied by rain. From that time the water began to rise and overflow the island, creeping up from one street to another, until, at noon, it had, on Tremont-street, reached as high as Church-street. The lower floors of the stores on the Strand were from 2 to 4 feet under water at noon, and goods and property damaged to the amount of near a quarter of a million of dollars. The wharves were submerged by the waves at noon and be ore, and vessels tied up to them were chafed and damaged, the Bay being very rough. Lumber was floating all through the streets, and signs were more plentiful on the waters than on the houses. Hacks and drays were covered with passengers, hunting high ground. Merchants were hunting laborers to remove their goods from the lower floors to high places, and paying them from $4 to $6 per hour. Vast piles of salt along the sidewalks of the Strand melted away and returned to the mother sea, leaving the sacks where they belonged. Sugar boxes in the warehouses, under cover of the flood, gave out their sweetness to the deluge. The great top knot on the front of SAUTER's building, about 10 o'clock in the morning, came down with a crash that was heard all over the whole town. The third story of the new brick hotel commenced by M. A. THOMPSON was blown down upon the Odd Fellows' Hall, crushing it to a shapeless mass of splintered boards and timbers, and later in the day the next lower story also came down. The most of the slate roof of the Masonic Hall was torn off. Freedman's Hall is reported to have blown down, and one man killed. The water submerged Madisonville, doing did great damage to the property in that vicinity, which is very low ground and covered with water in ordinary high tides. Messrs. A. SESSUMS & Co., T. B. STUBBS & Co., BOLTING, SPOONER & CO., and all the old storehouses in their vicinity were invaded and to each one more or less damage done. The bayous were all out of bank, spreading water in places entirely across the island. The city railroad track was submerged, and the trains stopped running at an early hour.

There was no mail or passenger train on the G. H. and H. railroad, and it was reported early in the day that the Bay bridge had been washed down. Sheds and galleries and china trees were twisted off by the wind, and fences blown down in every part of the town. A drenching rain accompanied the storm all day, preventing the people from coming out to tell their mishaps and report the damages. The yellow fever patients, the doctors say, will feel the change in the air in spite of every precaution, and advise us to look for increased mortality in consequence.

The water on the Gulf beach was belly-deep to a horse. The City Railroad depot had its foundation so washed by the Gulf water that the blocks on one side gave way, and the building settled on the ground. The wind was much more violent on the Gulf shore than in the city. A good many of the buildings put up by the United States officers were blown down. The City Cemetery was covered with water a foot deep, and all the ground around the cemetery and to the westward as far as could be seen, was a sea of water. The steamer *Elizabeth Reed* is high and dry near the railroad, below the depot. The small schooners *Sam. Williams*, *John Oliver* and *Fountine Blue* are all sunk. The schooner *Rosario* is on her beam ends at Lufkin's Wharf. The bark *Pallos*, brig *Isola* and a large fore-and-aft schooner have been driven from the Eastern Wharf up the bay, no one knows where. A large iron brig is reported capsized. The schooner *Mabel* is also driven up the bay. The schooner *Winona*, at Parson's Wharf, appears to be nearly a wreck. All the wharves are badly damaged. A brig, lately arrived with a cargo of coffee, was driven completely through Williams' Wharf. All the buildings on the block east of Hendley's Wharf are blown down or washed away from their foundations.

Several of our old citizens, who have been all over the city, estimate the total damage at not less than half a million dollars. Mr. HAWLEY, the wharf builder, estimates the damage to the wharves at fully one-fourth their value, and we rely upon the correctness of this statement, as he is a good judge and never exaggerates. He goes to work at once repairing with all the force he can command. Many of the tin roofs of the city have been blown off, and some few slate roofs damaged. The loss of Odd Fellows' new hall, just completed, is not less than $4,000. The most of the regalia, jewels, furniture, &c., were in the rooms of the old hall, and saved. The steamer *Alice M.* is a wreck, and under water, not even a smoke-stack visible. A three-masted schooner is ashore on the east point of the island. The schooner *Rosario* bilged at William's Wharf and two men were drowned, the carpenter and cook. Schooner *Juka* is lying high and dry across the Strand, at the junction of Twenty-sixth-street. The wharves at 4 P. M. yesterday presented the most completely wrecked and desolate appearance we ever witnessed.

This is the highest overflow since October, 1837. Messrs. Wallis, Landes & Co. have been damaged about $5,000; Messrs. Droege & Co., $50,000 to $75,000 in damage to coffee; Messrs. Stubbs & Co., $5,000; Messrs. A. Sessums & Co., $10,000 to $15,000; Messrs. Westcott & Co., $4,000; Messrs. Dargan & Tobyn, $3,000 to $4,000; Messrs. Pipkin & Woodyard, heavily damaged also; Geo. Frosh, $1,000—and many others damaged in large and small sums. The waters at mid-day had so inundated the gas works that it became impossible to build fires, and the city was without gas light last night.

Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER, of North Carolina, whose able letter in behalf of reconstruction we recently published, is a brother-in-law of Stonewall JACKSON and Gen. D. H. HILL, and closely connected with many prominent leaders in the secession movement. Few men are more respected in North Carolina.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., on "The Liberty of Preaching."

The Standing Committee, to which were referred the charges made by Rev. Dr. STUBBS and Rev. Dr. BOGGS, of Brunswick, N. J., against Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., for alleged violation of a canon in preaching without permission within their parochial limits, has found that there is "cause for trial," and has sent Mr. TYNG a copy of the charges and specifications.

Yesterday, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Mr. TYNG delivered his second discourse on the "Liberty of Preaching," taking for his text, St. Mark 16:15:—"And He said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Mr. TYNG reviewed his first discourse, briefly setting forth, for a starting-point for his second, the conclusions of that sermon, in which they were convinced, he said, that the salvation of the world is the responsibility of every Christian. God had laid upon each the iniquities of all. They were satisfied from Scripture that the vocal preaching of the Gospel, including a personal perusal of the written Word, is the sole agency recognized by Christ and His Apostles and committed to Christian zeal for the accomplishment of the world's salvation. And from these premises they drew the irresistible conclusion that the use of this instrumentality—the liberty of preaching—is coterminous with the world-wide responsibility which burdens every believer, that to restrict or restrain, still more to yield this liberty, would be an indefensible evasion of duty and disloyalty to our divine Lord.

He proceeded to show that the inalienableness of this right was not more absolutely supported by the sanctions of divine law and loyalty than by every analogy, influence and privilege of human government and thought. While, as Christians, it became us to rest the weight of our case on the former kind of proof, as Protestants and Episcopalians and Americans it would not do entirely to neglect the latter. We had debts of allegiance in these three capacities which were only secondary to the duty we owed our God.

Mr. TYNG argued that in its civil relations the liberty of preaching should be as general as the world was wide; that considered in its intellectual relations an abridgment of it had a tendency to dwarf the minds of the ministry, and that considered in its ecclesiastical relations a bridle upon the right of preaching was at war with the extension of the Church, and therefore of the Gospel through it. This brought him fourthly and lastly to consider the religious relations of this prohibiting system. He claimed that its tendencies in the Church were secularising. If, he said, the liberty of preaching be so intimately associated with the salvation of the world, and so necessarily involved in all freedom of speech and thought, and so vital to a large extension of the Christian Church, then, surely, it must have some appreciable relative influence upon the character of the Church, both in its ministry and in membership. Its admission or denial must give positive, though contrasted, tone to the Church at large, and the congregation in particular. Now I think it can be readily shown that the maintenance of this liberty leads to a generous and godly temper, and that, conversely, its restraint and contravention encourage a selfish and worldly type of religion. Which of these schemes of ecclesiastical polity is most thoroughly in accord with the Gospel can be inferred by their tendencies. "Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit, wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them." Whatever modifications of this divine rule may be needful in a discrimination of individuals, it is absolute in the trend of systems. That the theory and office of the ministry is actually degraded by such local restrictions of this liberty, cannot have failed to impress you throughout this discussion. The divine commission is first robbed of its universal responsibilities and then of its sanctity. Under such canonical restraint how can the minister maintain or fulfil his errand of mercy "to every creature," his efforts, and with them his sympathies, (for they always go together,) are authoritatively limited. Does he submit to these restrictions? Then his sense of obligations and convictions of duty will accommodate themselves to the action of his will. The world lying in wickedness may sentimentally move him, but he can go no further. Those yearnings of spirit which the apostles must have had for unfaithfulness to its own field. His parish is his world. There is no permission, and soon no heart, for work beyond its narrow boundaries. Now it is plain enough that under such a system the ministry must become a mere secular profession, and cannot fail to educate a secular, sordid, selfish spirit. The lawyer is not so confined to his clients, nor the physician to his patients, as the pastor to his people. They have relations to the race; he is isolated. They are the servants of others; he is a slave, the creature of parish caprice and the victim of unreasonable prejudice. There is every influence drawing him to a time-serving, worldly policy, while he has no helps in a defence of truth. And so he becomes timid, conservative and vacillating. He is despoiled of his divine independence. He ceases to be a man, for he has become a pitiful tool.

In conclusion Mr. TYNG said: Let us not flinch from the trial Christ commands. Country repeats, freedom requires, the Church of God exacts, and the spirit of God inclines us to "go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Preach it yourselves in your families, your business, your church, among your locks, acquaintances; preach it by your means in Africa, in China, in the islands of the sea, in the great West, among the heathen of our own City; preach it by your pastor; strengthen his hands with your confidence, your sympathy, your supplications. Uphold him in his work by your generosity, your consistency, your spirituality. Stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with him in his contests, that the Word of God may have free course to be glorified. And God, who is above all blessed forever, will give you for His truth-sake His blessing.

City Evangelization—Meeting at Rev. Dr. Adams' Church.

A meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission was held last evening at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church in Madison-square. A very large congregation was present.

Among the clergy were Rev. Dr. DURYEA, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. MCELROY, of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. SUTPHEN and Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

After prayer by Dr. MCELROY and singing by the choir, Rev. Mr. SUTPHEN said the objects of the City Mission are to promote morality and religion among the poor and destitute of the metropolis by the establishment of permanent mission stations for the preaching of the Gospel and for Sabbath-school and other services, by the employment of missionaries and by the diffusion of the Scriptures and evangelical reading. He called attention to the want of places of worship among us and to the prevalence of crime particularly among the young, it being no uncommon thing to see children of 10 and 14 years of age arraigned for the most flagrant offences. We have in this City, he said, hundreds of palatial residences, public buildings, schools, &c., but in church accommodation we are sadly deficient. It is an extraordinary fact, but well known, that the Anglo-Saxon mind is eminently irreligious. There is actually in this City more religious destitution than in Pekin. There they have thousands of temples dedicated to hero worship, to ancestral worship, to Buddhist and Confucian worship where we have one dedicated to our form of worship. Although the Anglo-Saxon had been trading with China and Japan for over 200 years, he had not left them one single temple dedicated to his God. The Mahommedan, the Spaniard, the Portuguese had erected their temples, but where are the Anglo-Saxon's? Mr. SUTPHEN then spoke of the great increase of taxes and the cost of living in this City, which, he said, are driving the middle classes from the City to the suburbs. This increase in taxation is due to the vice and ignorance of the lower classes and the peculations of the members of the City Government. The only way to stop this is by evangelizing the lower classes; by touching their hearts and diffusing the Gospel among them. If this is not done, he predicted that before many years have passed New-York would be an unfit place for any Christian to live in. We have now, he said, 15,000 tenement houses, containing 460,000 persons, and we have one grog-shop for every 100 inhabitants. The City Taxes are $40,000 per day, or $18,000,000 a year. For the support of the Police $2,000,000 a year are required, or about $2 25 for the protection of every man, woman and child on this island. The city is daily receiving hundreds of emigrants and strangers of evil reputation. If something is not done and that quickly we might expect worse scenes here than had ever yet been enacted.

Rev. Dr. DURYEA followed. He said that the building fund of $100,000 yet lacked about $10,000. When that amount is made up five new mission stations will be erected in the City, in which there will be preaching every Sunday, and reading, conversation, &c., during the week days. He besought his hearers to help make up this amount, so that the work may commence at once.

A liberal collection was then taken up, and the congregation was dismissed with the Benediction.

Society for the Increase of the Ministry.

The above Society held its eleventh annual meeting last evening at Christ's Church, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Executive Committee submitted a report by which it was shown that the total receipts for the past year were $22,123 58, and the expenditures, $23,012 48. During the year the Society had made 182 scholars, or 323 since its organization. Of this number 124 reached the ministry through the Society's aid. Numerous contributions had been received. The Committee considered it expedient to discontinue giving prizes for scholarship in consequence of the large and increasing number of scholars. The Society would want no less than $30,000 to carry on its work this year.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, who took his text from Isaiah, 23d chapter, 6th verse: "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy time." The preacher alluded at some length to the events which happened in the days of the Prophet, and compared them with those which had happened and are now transpiring in our own time. Religion was the source of stability, and feeble in Christ was the chief corner-stone of this nation, either in war or peace. Under the rule of infidels the Government would be of exceedingly short duration. In support of his doctrine Mr. MORGAN referred to the important influence religion had exercised over our nation during its late struggle with rebellion, and closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to contribute liberally toward advancing the interests of the Church.

Church Dedication at Newark, N. J.

The Second German Presbyterian Church, on Sussex-street, Newark, N. J., was dedicated yesterday. At 10 o'clock in the morning the services were conducted in German by Rev. G. C. SEIBERT, D. D., and Rev. J. H. GUENTHER. At 3 P. M. English services were conducted by Rev. J. P. WILSON, D. D., and Rev. BODT. ARNMANN, and in the evening the services were conducted in English and German by Rev. J. F. STEARNS, D. D., Rev. WM. SCOFIELD and others. The edifice is of brick, 50 by 75 feet. The audience-room is comfortably and tastefully furnished. In the basement are the school and lecture rooms. There are two Sabbath-schools connected with the Church, one German and the other English, with an average attendance of 120 scholars in each. There is also a German and English day school, carried on under the auspices of the Church. The edifice, grounds and furnishing cost about $24,000.

The Howard Mission.

The large basement-room of the new Howard Mission Building, No. 40 New-Bowery, was thrown open yesterday afternoon for the first time, for the accommodation of the Sabbath-school children. The exercises consisted of singing by about four hundred scholars, and addresses by a number of their friends. Among the speakers were Rev. E. K. FULLER, of the Cannon-street Paptist Church; Rev. C. H. MINGINS and Mr. WHITTLESEY, of the City Mission; Messrs. LUCIUS HART, OLIVER DYER, ROBERT E. LEE and Dr. WARD. There was an audience of about five hundred persons present, who took a deep interest in the exercises, and at the conclusion subscribed liberally toward sustaining the institution. A piano, parlor-organ, marble fountain and set of elaborate gas-fixtures have been presented to the Superintendent, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, for the Mission.

The Bethel Mission.

The plans for the new Bethel Mission are being drawn by the architect, Mr. REEVE, and ground will be broken early this week for the preliminary preparations. Very nearly $30,000 have been raised for the Mission, of which $10,000 was given by Plymouth Church, and much of the balance by prominent members of the Congregational Churches. The property will be held in the name of the Trustees of Plymouth Church, and the enterprise contemplates reading-rooms, libraries, schools and lodging accommodations.

A New Mission Chapel.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Chapel East Eleventh-street, near Avenue B, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Bishop JAMES will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Revs. THOMAS SEWELL, D. D.; WM. L. HARRIS, D. D., and CYRUS D. FOSS. The Chapel will be erected by the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Plymouth Church Festival.

The Sabbath-school connected with Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, R. W. RAYMOND, Superintendent, will hold its annual festival on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Music, singing, refreshments and the pastor are provided, and a characteristically pleasant time is anticipated.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MOORE, Alderman.

LARCENY IN A POLICE STATION.

JOHN ROACH was arrested on Saturday night for an alleged violation of the Excise Law, by the Fourth Ward Police, and locked up in the Oak-street Police Station. As usual with prisoners, ROACH was searched, and, among other things, a wallet containing $27 was taken from him and laid on the office desk. Soon after Mr. ROACH was sent down stairs, CATHARINE WATERS came in from Water-street to relate a grievance to the Sergeant in charge, and while so engaged she managed to abstract the wallet from the desk and secrete it in her pocket. Before she could escape, the larceny was discovered and CATHARINE WATERS found herself an inmate of a cell and her troubles greatly increased thereby. On being arraigned before the acting magistrate the prisoner was remanded for trial at the General Sessions. Although the pocket-book was found in her possession, CATHARINE had the affrontery to deny all knowledge of the theft. ROACH recovered his money yesterday morning, and his liberty by giving bail to answer the charge preferred against him.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.

JOHN C. CARSON and ELLEN PAYNE, were arrested, Saturday night, by the Fourteenth Precinct Police, and arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday, to answer the charge of keeping disorderly houses at Nos. 151 and 153 Crosby-street, the resort of disorderly men and women. The complaint was preferred by JENNIE MILLER, of No. 94 Prince-street, and a former inmate of these houses. Several other persons, male and female, found on the premises, were also arraigned as disorderly characters. As the charge was not sustained by the evidence, the case was dismissed and the prisoners all discharged.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, Justice.

A NEW CURRENCY.

It is well known that of late several gift enterprise dealers, quack doctors and others have issued advertising circulars and tickets made up in imitation of greenbacks of the denomination of twenty dollars, and on Saturday an attempt was made to make these aid in the perpetration of a larceny, a use not entirely foreign to that for which they were originally designed. During the afternoon a colored man named WILLIAM LEVERE went into the store of JACOB LOWENSTEIN, No. 303 Seventh-avenue, and desired to purchase a suit of clothes. Being satisfied with one which was offered him for $12, the bundle was made up and passed over the counter to him. As soon as he received it he threw over to Mr. LOWENSTEIN one of these $20 greenback circulars and hastily left the store. He was disappointed, however, in his hope that LOWENSTEIN would be deceived by the appearance of the supposed greenback long enough for him to effect his escape. LOWENSTEIN was not deceived at all, but gave pursuit at once, and LEVERE was intercepted and arrested by Officer HAND, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. A large number of pawn tickets were found upon the person of the prisoner, and he was committed in default of $500 to answer at the Special Sessions.

PICTURES STOLEN.

EDWARD FARRELL, of No. 192 Canal-street, alleges that JOSEPH FOLEY came to his store during his absence, and by means of presenting to the boy in charge a letter of recommendation, and coupling it with the statement that upon such presentation Mr. FARRELL said he would intrust him with the property, succeeded in obtaining four pictures of the value of $20. FOLEY was committed for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of larceny.

THE OLD GAME.

JOHN LANGDON, a youth of 16, a native of Ireland and a pencil-maker, on Saturday went into the store of MARY ANN MORRIS, at No. 227 Hudson-street, and taking advantage of the moment when she turned her back to him, thrust his hand in the money-drawer, seized the $72 which it contained and ran off with it. He was, however, seen by Mrs. MORRIS, and pursuit being made, was arrested. The prisoner admitted his guilt and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, Justice.

DAYLIGHT FOOT-PADS.

THOMAS JONES, 31 years of age, resident at No. 48 Thompson-street, and MARY ANN CAMPBELL, aged 29, living at No. 36 Columbia-street, and answering the question as to her occupation, "I am married," were arraigned on a charge of robbing one Mrs. JULIA SCHWALZ. The complaint states that Mrs. SCHWALZ, while standing on the street, was surrounded by the prisoners and others, one of whom asked her some question as to the street cars. As she was about to reply she felt a hand tugging at the pocket of her dress, and missing her money, amounting to $10, raised an outcry, when the party about her dispersed and ran away. All escaped except JONES and the woman CAMPBELL, who, being arraigned, denied all knowledge of the affair, but were committed in default of $1,000 bail each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.

On Saturday evening Mrs. CHRISTINA FISHER, while at Essex Market making purchases, was the subject of an attempt at pocket-picking, and she alleges that BRIDGET FINNIGAN and MARY CALLANAN were the guilty parties. The two women were held for trial at the Special Sessions.

A DOUBTFUL MATTER.

JOHN MOFFATT, of No. 137 Rivington-street, states in his complaint that MARY WILLIAMS came up to him in Broome, near Ridge-street, and asked alms; and that at the moment she spoke to him his watch was in his pocket, but while she stood there it disappeared. She was arrested at once; the watch alleged to have been stolen was not found upon her person, but as MOFFATT charged her with the larceny, she was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

AUGUST WOLBERT was charged by Officer GRÆNAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, with cruelly beating a horse, and gave bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE.—ABRAHAM REICHART, a German copparsmith and a resident of Newark, N. J., committed suicide yesterday morning, at his boarding-house, No. 447 Third-avenue, occupied by ADOLPH WINKINS. The fatal act was committed with a pistol, the ball passing through the mouth into the brain. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and obtained a verdict in accordance with the facts.

SUDDEN DEATH.—During Saturday evening a man, subsequently ascertained to be Dr. MCLEECHY, late of Eighth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, applied for lodgings at the Bradford House, in Broadway, near Fifty-ninth-street, and he was accommodated. Yesterday morning he was found dead in bed. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon the body of AUGUST SWEERS, aged 9 years, who was drowned about a week ago, was found in the East River, near Pier No. 35. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the residence of the parents, No. 93 Oliver-street, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.—Coroner SMITH made a *post mortem* examination on the body of MATILDA WEBSTER, wife of THOMAS WEBSTER, residing in Eleventh-street, near Third-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Her death was caused by taking two grains of morphine. It appears that she sent a little girl to the drug-store of Mrs. ELIZA BOYD, corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, for some "sleeping powders." The attendant, Mr. ROBERT M. KENNEDY, got into conversation with the girl, and, as he himself explains, put up two grains of morphine in one paper, forgetting to give the proper directions. The girl took it home, and the deceased took the whole of it in one dose. Shortly after she laid down and became stupified, and next morning it was found that she was dead. She had been suffering from chills and fever, and in order to relieve herself from pain, and also to induce sleep, she sent for the medicine. The facts coming to the knowledge of the Coroner, he examined the body and caused the arrest of KENNEDY, who was lodged in jail to await the result of the inquest. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and leaves a husband and nine children, the youngest two years old. The inquest will commence Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.—The Typographical Union continues its demand as against the proprietors of the *Eagle*, *Union* and *Times*, and thus far no attempt at compromise has been made by either party. On Friday night one of the newly engaged compositors on the *Union* was waylaid and badly beaten by some of the strikers, and on the same night one of them assaulted Mr. COOPER, the office clerk of the *Union*. Mr. COOPER did the best he could against the attack, and a policeman took the assailant away. Several girls are employed in the *Eagle* composing-room with great success, and the proprietor has concluded to try the experiment on a larger scale. The strikers are in a sad condition. One of them has worked for Mr. VAN ANDEN twenty-seven years, and many of them ten and fifteen years. The probabilities are that neither of the three offices will resemploy any who were engaged in the strike.

BURGLARY IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—Mr. HENRY BEST, residing in Whipple-street, near Throop-avenue, E. D., reports to the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct that a burglar effected an entrance to his bedroom at an early hour yesterday morning and stole his pantaloons, with which he escaped. In the pantaloons was a pocket-book containing several notes and $42 in currency, and the thief, having taken possession of the latter sum, returned the pantaloons, the pocket-book and the notes shortly afterward.

ACCIDENT.—A man named JAMES GRADY, residing at No. 142 Baxter-street, New-York, was run over by a grocery wagon at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Sackett-street, Saturday evening, and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital. The driver of the vehicle, named HARRY STRICKMAN, was arrested, but was released by Sergt. LAWLER, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, it having been shown that the occurrence was purely accidental.

THE COLUMBIAN WRECKING COMPANY ROBBERY.—Officer LANGAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, has recovered several hundred dollars' worth of the property recently stolen from the Columbian Wrecking Company. The robbery was more extensive than at first supposed, and will not probably fall short of $10,000. The Police are likely to recover nearly all the property, and bring the offenders to justice.

PRIMARIES AND CONVENTIONS.—The Primaries and some of the Conventions of both parties are to be held this week. The Democracy talk of Messrs. KALBFLEISCH and VOORHEES as their candidate for Mayor; the Republicans of ARCHIBALD M. ELIAS. The fight will be over the Register, for the nomination for which many candidates are in the field on both sides.

CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.—A young man named WILLIAM LAUGHLIN was arrested by Officer HOWELL, of the Forty-ninth Police Prec